

LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION

MINUTES

JUNE 2, 2005

WAYNE J. SAGRERA
CHAIRMAN

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

The following constitute minutes of the Commission Meeting
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Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
2000 Quail Drive

Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70808

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AGENDA
LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA
JUNE 2, 2005

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MINUTES OF THE MEETING
OF
LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION

Thursday, June 2, 2005

Chairman Wayne Sagrera presiding.

Terry Denmon
Earl King
Frederic Miller
Patrick Morrow
Henry Mouton
Robert Samanie, III

Secretary Dwight Landreneau was also present.

Chairman Sagrera called for a motion for approval of the **May 5, 2005 Commission Minutes**. A motion for approval was made by Commissioner Samanie and seconded by Commissioner Miller. The motion passed with no opposition.

There were no **Commission Special Announcements** for this month.

Presentation and Announcement of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Junior Duck Stamp Competition Winner was handled by Mr. Robert Helm. He stated his job was to introduce Mr. John Barr with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service who coordinates the youth art competition each year. This competition was an effort to encourage wildlife art among the youth of this state. The competition was held in April in Natchitoches and Mr. David Hayden, a Department biologist was a judge at the event. Mr. Barr stated the Federal Junior Duck Stamp program began in 1994-95 as a spinoff of the Federal Duck Stamp program which began in 1935. The proceeds help fund the Flyways and conservation of migratory waterfowl. The program in Louisiana has been ongoing since its inception and over the last three years, there have been about 250 student entries per year. This year there were 210 entries, 5 people which judged the different ages, with first, second and third place winners in each group. The artwork from the state winner, Ms. Melissa Chen, was forwarded to the National Contest and they were notified she was selected as the second place national winner. Mr. Barr then asked that Ms. Chen be recognized for her talent. Several plaques were presented to Ms. Chen. Secretary Landreneau stated the Governor is a duck hunter and loves the outdoors and when she found out about Ms. Chen's award, she sent a certificate to be presented to her. He then read the certificate. Mr. Barr thanked the Commission on

behalf of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and hoped he would be back again next year.

Presentation on "Economic Benefits of Wildlife & Fisheries Activities in the State of Louisiana" began with Mr. David Lavergne stating he wanted to introduce Mr. Rob Southwick with Southwick Associates. Mr. Lavergne stated he hoped the presentation would impress the economic importance of the resources managed by the Department to the State. Mr. Southwick stated he wanted to give highlights on the study just completed. Two primary goals on the economic study were to explain the values or benefits the fish and wildlife resources bring to the State of Louisiana and why should we care. Background information included noting the research began in 2003 and it came from both private and public agencies. Examples of major activities were then discussed; the first being sportfishing. In 2003, Louisiana anglers spent nearly \$900 million on sportfishing which supported about 17,000 jobs. The total number of jobs supported by this outnumbered Southeastern Louisiana University's student body. Hunters spend about \$600 million per year and it supports nearly 10,000 jobs. Next was wildlife viewing and those people spend about \$175 million per year and this supports 3,300 jobs across the State. The sales tax revenue from this activity would be enough to pay the annual salaries of all public school teachers in Union Parish. Commercial fisheries activities contributes nearly \$2 billion in retail sales annually and it supports nearly 30,000 jobs in this State. The last activity was recreational boating which amounts to \$1.7 billion for the purchase of boats, fuel, marine supplies, travel and lodging and this equals to the support of over 22,000 jobs. Mr. Southwick stated there were a lot of other activities that contributes to the economy of Louisiana. All activities combined, \$5.1 billion per year, is injected into the State's economy by the resources managed by the Department and this supports over 77,000 jobs. Mr. Southwick conveyed that the activities generated were extremely important to the health of Louisiana's economy. When the \$5.1 billion exchanges hands, it equates to an economic activity of \$7.1 billion. A more direct impact was that fish and wildlife activities contributes \$284 million by way of sales and income tax revenues. With this information, Mr. Southwick stated that economics was a communications tool and it could be used to elevate the importance and attention fish and wildlife receives. Commissioner Denmon felt it was an excellent report and suggested that a short summary be included in the Department's magazine for the whole state to read.

Consideration and Approval of Notice of Intent on General & WMA Hunting Rules & Regulations; Includes Consideration of Dog Hunting in Atchafalaya Basin was the next item for discussion. State Representative Karen St. Germain asked Mr. Southwick to send a copy of his economic report to the Legislature. She stated she was not at the meeting to demand the Commission do anything, the problem

was with the compromise on dog hunting. A House Concurrent Resolution authored by the Representative, now in Reengrossed status, suggested the regulations be discussed by all user groups. Representative St. Germain added she had constituents on both sides of the issue and did not want to tell the Commission what to do. Again, she suggested looking at the issue, discuss it and find a real compromise. A letter from Senator Butch Gautreaux was then read by the Representative. Representative St. Germain stated her legislation passed through the House Floor by a vote of 95-2 and noted the Senators were willing to look at the issue and possibly add things that no one may want. She asked that the Commission go back and revisit those regulations.

Representative Ernest Wooten stated he was representing hunters that travels to the Basin to hunt with dogs since they lost their right to hunt on Bohemia Spillway. He reiterated what Representative St. Germain stated and asked that a fair hearing be given.

Chairman Sagrera asked the Commission to address the dog hunting issue that was adopted in May. The issue was being revisited due to the appearance that both sides did not have input. The Chairman reassured everyone that both sides were heard and some of the major players from both sides were involved in the compromise. He felt the compromise was good since both sides left mad. Chairman Sagrera then asked Mr. Don Puckett to read Commissioner King's motion adopted at the May Meeting for the record.

Commissioner Denmon felt the Commission worked hard on the compromise but the process in which it went through was not a very good one. The procedure was to have a Notice of Intent, accept comments and then at the end of the comment period, a decision would be made on the regulations. He stated that the Commission was making motions and changing the proposals as time goes and this could leave some groups not knowing the regulations. It also seemed to appear that all of the comments were not being received, so he suggested looking at the system. Commissioner Denmon felt the system failed the Commission in several instances and noted the dog issue was one of those instances. He then made a motion to rescind the action taken at the May Meeting which involved a compromise for dog hunting in the Basin and return the regulations to what they were prior. Commissioner Denmon also suggested the Chairman appoint a committee involving the Department and the user groups and look at the dog hunting issue statewide and find a compromise that all groups could live with and have it ready before the regulations process begins next year. Commissioner Morrow seconded the motion. He then agreed that there was a problem with the methodology and the perception that there was not enough public comments. Commissioner Morrow then agreed there was a problem with the procedure in notifying the public on any final action that may be taken. He felt that within the next five years, landowners that lease land would probably restrict their land to still hunting

only. A committee of dog hunters and landowners should meet and work on a compromise as well as discussing and imposing stiffer penalties for violations, commented Commissioner Morrow. He thought the intent of the compromise was well founded by Commissioner King and one should be developed that everyone can live with. Commissioner King began stating the issue of dog hunting was discussed at both the April and May Meetings. He felt ample opportunity had been given to the public on this issue. However, Commissioner King went on to state that since the compromise was voted on at the same meeting it was raised, he acknowledged that there may be validity to the complaints from those who were not allowed to address the compromise. He felt it appropriate the Commission repeal the compromise. Commissioner Miller stated to feel there was inadequate input was ludicrous knowing the number of hunters that attended May's meeting. He supported Commissioner King's motion then and still supported it. But in the spirit of compromise, he noted he would support Commissioner Denmon's motion, and reminded everyone that the Department was not in the trespass business but into regulating hunting and fishing and resource management business. The elected officials in those affected parishes have vacated the field and left the constituents with no one to call except our agents. Again, Commissioner Miller stated he would support Commissioner Denmon's motion and added it was not because the action taken at the last meeting was wrong. Commissioner Denmon added that he was looking at the bigger picture and that the system had to be able to allow input from all hunters without them coming to the Commission Meetings. He knew there were public hearings but felt that did not work well either. Commissioner Denmon stated he could not get any newspaper in north Louisiana to publish the date and agenda for the meetings. Commissioner King added that he also could not get his area newspapers to publish information on the meetings. Secretary Landreneau stated that in October the Department was scheduled to introduce a new website with user friendly events which could help encourage the public to interact with the Department on issues that concerns them. With respect to the issue on the technique and method of addressing and voting, Secretary Landreneau stated he has begun the process of clarifying and developing a method for the Commission's approval which would allow public input and give the Commission a chance to vote on issues in a systematic way. Commissioner Mouton asked if there was a way to send agendas to people that send e-mails to the Department's website or possibly even have a way for the public to watch the meetings. Hearing no further comments, Chairman Sagrera opened the discussion to public comments only to those not previously made.

Mr. Barney Callahan, representing the Louisiana Wildlife Federation, stated they recognize the diversity of deer hunting and formed a deer committee with members from across the state. The Federation asked that the seasons be maintained until further data could be compiled. Their goal was for the utilization, protection and management of the resource and that trespassing was a civil

issue. Mr. Callahan reminded the Commission the seasons were changed to adapt to the different user groups in 1991 and until now things worked well between all of the groups. The Federation offered their support and the deer committee by receiving public comments and working toward an amicable solution. Mr. Callahan asked that the Commission consider the management of the resource and not get involved with the civil issue of trespassing.

Mr. Doyle Dooley, Lucky Buck Hunting Club, stated he reads his newspaper daily and does not have any idea about the Commission Meetings. The majority of dog hunters did not find out about the May meeting until two weeks before and they had a small time in which to get people together. Commissioner Denmon's idea of better communication was needed for all hunters, commented Mr. Dooley. He also suggested holding Commission Meetings at night since a lot of hunters work during the day.

Mr. Joe Macaluso, speaking for the Louisiana Outdoor Writers Association, stated it was their position that the Department was not constitutionally empowered to deal with trespass. The issues raised during the dog hunting discussions were mainly on trespassing. LOWA suggested the Commission would best be served by making an effort to get those empowered to enforce trespass laws to do their jobs. He added that the Department does not have the resources to tackle the issue of trespass.

Ms. Beth Hodgson, Louisiana Hunting Dog Association, stated they would work with any committee on any issue. She also offered their resources on getting the word out on the different issues.

Hearing no further comment, the motion passed with no opposition. Then Commissioner Miller made a motion that the Commission instruct the Department to gather a study committee to be selected by the Secretary and composed of members from both sides of the dog hunting issue and the Commission Hunting Regulations Committee. The committee will meet and establish a uniform position on dog hunting regulations statewide and report back to the Commission no later than the December 2005 Meeting. Commissioner King seconded the motion and it also passed with no opposition.

Chairman Sagrera then asked Mr. Jimmy Anthony if the Department had any other discussion items. Mr. Anthony stated that the season dates and regulations are posted on the Department's website with his e-mail address listed for comments. He added he received one public comment from a gentleman that wanted to use his ATV on the wildlife management areas to retrieve deer and hogs. Mr. Anthony noted the Department offered no other amendments.

The **Monthly Law Enforcement Report for May** began with Lt. Col. Keith LaCaze stating there were 1,612 citations and 315 warnings issued and agents handled 86 public assists. The Aviation Report

showed two aircraft were used for a total of 61.5 hours. Nineteen boating incident reports for the month of May resulted in 15 injuries and 5 fatalities. Three News Releases were given in the packets and Lt. Col. LaCaze discussed the one on 61 rods and reels donated to Camp Sunshine that was spearheaded by Col. Winton Vidrine. Another release was on a DWI arrest which occurred on the first day of National Safe Boating Week. He mentioned this to note the Department had excellent media cooperation on getting the word out about Safe Boating Week. Agents conducted operations for boating under the influence throughout the Bossier-Caddo area, over the Memorial Day weekend, in Pineville, Toledo Bend, on the Ouachita River in Columbia, on the Amite and Blind Rivers in Ascension and Livingston Parishes, on the Tickfaw and Tchefuncte Rivers as well as in Jefferson, Orleans and St. Charles Parishes. Overall, there were 24 boating under the influence arrests made during May, with Region 7 leading with 14 arrests. Those operations will continue each weekend with two mobile units that move around the state. Commissioner Mouton stated he read about the incident where four children were ejected from a boat and one 12 year old drowned. He then asked if the victim had on a PFD? Lt. Col. LaCaze stated he did not have one on. He added that there are three primary things to prevent boating fatalities and they included: no drinking, wear PFD's and have an operator attach a kill switch to him.

Notice of Intent - Rules and Regulations on Non-Human Primates began with Mr. Phil Bowman introducing Mr. Jimmy Ernst who helped develop the regulations. The action would satisfy R.S. 56:30 which directed the Commission to adopt regulations on the importation of non-human primates. The regulations included: making it unlawful to import, purchase, sell or possess within Louisiana any non-human primate; providing for exemptions particularly for research institutions and universities, sanctions, individuals that qualify under the Americans with Disabilities Act; and grandfathering those individuals that currently legally owns non-human primates. Mr. Bowman added that the whole issue centered around people that have these animals as pets and then when they get tired of them, they release them into the wild and this poses concern with diseases. Commissioner Miller asked if there were specific regulations, under the ADA, on possessing a service animal. Mr. Ernst stated the ADA has a definition for a service animal. Then Commissioner Miller asked what happens with a service animal when it was no longer needed. Mr. Bowman hoped that most of those animals would be turned over to a sanctuary. Mr. Ernst added that it could be used in another capacity as a service animal, but the regulations prevents another handicapped person from buying the animal. Chairman Sagrera asked Mr. Bowman to read the Therefore Be It Resolved portion of the Resolution. Commissioner Denmon made a motion to adopt the Resolution and it was seconded by Commissioner Miller. The motion passed with no opposition.

(The full text of the Resolution and Notice of Intent are made a part of the record.)

RESOLUTION

Addition of Non-human Primates to the List of Potentially Dangerous Quadrupeds

Adopted by the
Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

June 2, 2005

WHEREAS, R.S. 56:6(30) relative to non-human primates, provides that the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries shall promulgate rules and regulations regarding the purchase and possession of non-human primates (primates); to provide issuance of certain permits; and to provide for related matters, and

WHEREAS, the Commission finds that possession of certain potentially dangerous primates poses significant hazards to public safety and health, is detrimental to the welfare of the animals, and may have negative impacts on conservation and recovery of some threatened and endangered species, and

WHEREAS, the size and strength of such animals in concert with their natural and unpredictable and/or predatory nature can result in severe injury or death when an attack upon a human occurs. Often such attacks are unprovoked and a person other than the owner, often a child, is the victim. Furthermore, there is no approved rabies vaccine for such animals, so even minor scratches and injuries inflicted upon humans or other animals could be deadly, and

WHEREAS, responsible possession of these potentially dangerous primates necessitates that they be confined in secure facilities. Prolonged confinement is by its nature stressful to these animals and proper long-term care by experienced persons is essential to the health and welfare of these animals and to society, and

WHEREAS, this Commission regulation prohibits importation and private possession of certain primates as follows:

(1) Except as provided herein, it shall be unlawful by any means including but not limited to transactions conducted via the internet, to import into, possess,

purchase, or sell within the State of Louisiana, any primates.

(2) The following organizations and entities shall be exempt from these regulations, including permitting, as they pertain to primates: Animal Sanctuaries - any organization accredited by The Association of Sanctuaries (TAOS) or the American Sanctuary Association (ASA) as an animal sanctuary; Facilities accredited or certified by the American Zoo and Aquarium Association (AZA); Scientific organizations and medical or wildlife research facilities as defined in the Animal Welfare Act as found in the United States Code Title 7, Chapter 54, §2132(e), including but not limited to the University of Louisiana at Lafayette Primate Center and the Tulane National Primate Research Center and Chimp Haven, Inc. located in Shreveport, LA. Other qualified zoos and scientific organizations may be exempted from this prohibition on a case by case basis upon written application to the Secretary.

(3) Service animals - those individuals who have a qualified disability under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) are exempt from this prohibition as they pertain to primates, including permitting. It shall be legal for ADA qualified individuals to import, purchase, and possess trained service animals, as defined by the ADA, for personal use, but are limited to no more than one primate.

(4) Those individuals who legally possess primates prior to rule ratification may continue to keep those animals by applying for and receiving a permit from the Department. The permit application shall include proof of legal ownership and a certificate of health signed by a licensed veterinarian. Proof of ownership includes but is not limited to original purchase documents, veterinary records or other documentation acceptable to the Department showing ownership. Those individuals who can prove legal ownership prior to rule ratification and are issued a permit are authorized to keep those primates but are prohibited from acquiring any additional primates by any means including breeding. Permit holders are required to submit any address changes or other permit information changes within 30 days of the date those changes take effect or the permit will be considered invalid. The certificate of health submitted with the permit application shall provide that the primate has been examined by a licensed veterinarian within one year of the date of the application and that the animal is free of all symptoms of contagious and/or infectious diseases at the time of the examination and that all

appropriate tests and preventative measures performed as deemed necessary by the veterinarian. Primate owners shall be required to have the permitted primate examined annually by a licensed veterinarian to insure that the animal is free of all symptoms of contagious and/or infectious diseases at the time of the examination. The primate shall have all appropriate tests and preventative measures performed as deemed necessary by the veterinarian, and

WHEREAS, minimum pen requirements for exempted educational institutions, zoos and scientific organizations for primates will follow specifications in the Animal Welfare Act as found in the United States Code Title 7, Chapter 54, Part 3, Subparts D, now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission does hereby include non-human primates with potentially dangerous quadrupeds in the rules and regulations in accordance with R.S. 56:115, R.S. 56:171, and R.S. 56:1904F.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Secretary of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries is authorized to take any and all necessary steps on behalf of the Commission to promulgate and effectuate this notice of intent and the final rule, including but not limited to, the filing of the fiscal and economic impact statements, the filing of the notice of intent and final rule and the preparation of reports and correspondence to other agencies of government.

Wayne J. Sagera, Chairman
Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

NOTICE OF INTENT

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

The Wildlife and Fisheries Commission does hereby give notice of its intent to amend the regulations for possession of potentially dangerous quadrupeds by adding non-human primates.

Title 76

WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

Part V. Wild Quadrupeds and Wild Birds

Chapter 1. Wild Quadrupeds

§115. Possession of Potentially Dangerous Wild Quadrupeds and Non-Human Primates

A. This Commission finds that possession of certain potentially dangerous quadrupeds and non-human primates poses significant hazards to public safety and health, is detrimental to the welfare of the animals, and may have negative impacts on conservation and recovery of some threatened and endangered species.

1. The size and strength of such animals in concert with their natural and unpredictable and/or predatory nature can result in severe injury or death when an attack upon a human occurs. Often such attacks are unprovoked and a person other than the owner, often a child, is the victim. Furthermore, there is no approved rabies vaccine for such animals, so even minor scratches and injuries inflicted upon humans or other animals could be deadly.

2. Responsible possession of these potentially dangerous wild quadrupeds and non-human primates necessitates that they be confined in secure facilities. Prolonged confinement is by its nature stressful to these animals and proper long-term care by experienced persons is essential to the health and welfare of these animals and to society.

3. Certain of these animals are listed as endangered species and others are so similar in appearance to endangered subspecies as to make practical distinction difficult. This similarity of appearance may provide a means to market illegally obtained endangered animals and can limit the effective enforcement of endangered species laws.

B. This Commission regulation prohibits importation and private possession of certain wild quadrupeds and non-human primates as follows.

C. 1. Except as provided herein, it shall be unlawful by any means including but not limited to transactions conducted via the internet, to import into, possess, purchase, or sell ~~No person shall possess~~ within the State of Louisiana, any of the following species or its subspecies of live wild quadrupeds or non-human primates, domesticated or otherwise:

- a. Cougar or mountain lion (Felis concolor)
- b. Black bear (Ursus americanus)
- c. Grizzly bear (Ursus arctos)
- d. Polar bear (Ursus maritimus)

- e. Red wolf (Canis rufus)
- f. Gray wolf (Canis lupus)
- g. Wolf dog hybrid (Canis lupus or Canis rufus x Canis familiaris)
- h. Non-human primates

2. Valid game breeder license holders for these species (listed a-g above) legally possessed prior to October 1, 1988, will be "grandfathered" and renewed annually until existing captive animals expire, or are legally transferred out-of-state, or are transferred to a suitable public facility. No additional animals may be acquired.

3. The prohibition against wolf-dog hybrids ~~will expire~~ expired January 1, 1997. Persons are cautioned that local ordinances or other state regulations may prohibit possession of these animals. ~~After January 1, 1997 an~~ Any animal which appears indistinguishable from a wolf, or is in ~~anyway~~ any way represented to be a wolf ~~may~~ shall be considered to be a wolf in the absence of ~~bonafide~~ bona fide documentation to the contrary.

4. The following organizations and entities shall be exempt from these regulations, including permitting, as they pertain to non-human primates: animal sanctuaries - any organization accredited by The Association of Sanctuaries (TAOS) or the American Sanctuary Association (ASA) as an animal sanctuary; facilities accredited or certified by the American Zoo and Aquarium Association (AZA); scientific organizations and medical or wildlife research facilities as defined in the Animal Welfare Act as found in the United States Code Title 7, Chapter 54, §2132(e), including but not limited to the University of Louisiana at Lafayette Primate Center and the Tulane National Primate Research Center and Chimp Haven, Inc. located in Shreveport, Louisiana. Other qualified zoos and scientific organizations may be exempted from this prohibition on a case by case basis upon written application to the Secretary.

5. Service animals - those individuals who have a qualified disability under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) are exempt from this prohibition as they pertain to non-human primates, including permitting. It shall be legal for ADA qualified individuals to import, purchase, and possess trained service animals, as defined by the ADA, for personal use, but are limited to no more than one non-human primate.

6. Those individuals who legally possess non-human primates prior to Rule ratification may continue to keep those animals by applying for and receiving a permit from the Department. The permit application shall include proof of legal ownership and a certificate of health signed by a licensed veterinarian. Proof

of ownership includes but is not limited to original purchase documents, veterinary records or other documentation acceptable to the Department showing ownership. Those individuals who can prove legal ownership prior to Rule ratification and are issued a permit are authorized to keep those non-human primates but are prohibited from acquiring any additional non-human primates by any means including breeding. Permit holders are required to submit any address changes or other permit information changes within 30 days of the date those changes take effect or the permit will be considered invalid. The certificate of health submitted with the permit application shall provide that the non-human primate has been examined by a licensed veterinarian within one year of the date of the application and that the animal is free of all symptoms of contagious and/or infectious diseases at the time of the examination and that all appropriate tests and preventative measures performed as deemed necessary by the veterinarian. Non-human primate owners shall be required to have the permitted non-human primate examined annually by a licensed veterinarian to insure that the animal is free of all symptoms of contagious and/or infectious diseases at the time of the examination. The non-human primate shall have all appropriate tests and preventative measures performed as deemed necessary by the veterinarian.

~~D.E. Qualified educational institutions, zoos, and scientific organizations may be exempted from this prohibition on a case by case basis upon written application to the Secretary.~~ Minimum pen requirements for exempted educational institutions, zoos and scientific organizations are as follows:

1. Bears

a. single animal: 25 feet long x 12 feet wide x 10 feet high, covered roof;

b. pair: 30 feet long x 15 feet wide x 10 feet high, covered roof;

c. materials: chain link 9 gauge minimum;

d. safety perimeter rail;

e. pool: 6 feet x 4 feet x 18 inches deep with facilities for spraying or wetting bear(s).

2. Wolf

a. 15 feet long x 8 feet wide x 6 feet high per animal, covered roof;

b. secluded den area: 4 feet x 4 feet for each animal;

c. materials: chain link wire 9 gauge minimum or equivalent;

d. safety perimeter rail.

3. Cougar, Mountain Lion

a. single animal: 10 feet long x 8 feet wide x 8 feet high, covered roof;

b. pair: 15 feet long x 8 feet wide x 8 feet high, covered roof;

c. materials: chain link 9 gauge minimum;

d. safety perimeter rail;

e. claw log;

f. shelf: 24 inch wide x 8 feet long, 40 inches off floor.

4. Non-Human Primates: as specified in the Animal Welfare Act as found in the United States Code Title 7, Chapter 54, Part 3, Subparts D.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 56:115, R.S. 56:171, and R.S. 56:1904F.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, LR 21:1356 (December 1995), amended LR 31: .

The Secretary of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries is authorized to take any and all necessary steps on behalf of the Commission to promulgate and effectuate this notice of intent and the final rule, including but not limited to, the filing of the fiscal and economic impact statements, the filing of the notice of intent and final rule and the preparation of reports and correspondence to other agencies of government.

Interested persons may submit comments relative to the proposed Rule to: Philip Bowman, Fur & Refuge Division, Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Box 98000, Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000, prior to Thursday, August 4, 2005.

In accordance with Act#1183 of 1999, the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries/Wildlife and Fisheries Commission hereby issues its Family Impact Statement in connection with the preceding Notice of Intent: This Notice of Intent will have no impact on the six criteria set out at R.S. 49:972(B).

Wayne J. Sagrera

Chairman

Mr. Jimmy Anthony announced on the next item, **Public Comments - Season Dates and Bag Limits**, that only one comment was received and it was to return the Area 6 archery season to the way it was in 2003-2004. He then asked the Commission to consider the generic language on season dates for the next three years.

Commissioner Mouton asked the Department to work on a resolution supporting the use of the Draw Loc for the Commission. He then recommended a change for Area 2 on the with or without dog season. Currently, the season will run 42 days without dogs and 37 days with or without dogs. Commissioner Mouton stated he has received a lot of phone calls on this season and asked that the opening remain as suggested, stay with the 42 days without dogs, but make the with or without dog hunting 44 days and then move muzzleloader season. He then noted the with or without dog hunting dates for 2005-06 would be December 10-January 22; for 2006-07 season, December 9-January 21; and for 2007-08 season, December 8-January 20. The muzzleloader season dates for 2005-06 would be January 23-January 29; for 2006-07, January 22-January 28; and for 2007-08, January 21-January 27. The comments from hunters reflected they wanted the additional days. Commissioner Mouton then stated he wanted to incorporate the above dates into a motion. Chairman Sagrera asked if this action could be done without public comments? Mr. Puckett stated public comment could not occur until there was a second to the motion. At this point, Commissioner Morrow seconded the motion. Commissioner Denmon asked if this change would back up the muzzleloader season, and would it put the Commission back into the same position of changing a season without the public knowing. Mr. Dave Moreland stated, by adding a week to the end of Area 2 season, the rut was over and bucks were beginning to lose their antlers. Commissioner Morrow asked why did those hunters loose 7 days? Mr. Moreland stated a week was added last year which threw off the balance of equity between the still hunters and hunting deer with dogs. This year it was changed back even though still hunters have an extra 5 days with the way the calendar falls. Then Commissioner Morrow asked if the with or without dog hunters only had 37 days and Mr. Moreland stated that was correct. Commissioner Miller felt the Commission was fixing to step into the same trap, and he did not want to get into it again by changing the muzzleloader season. There was inadequate time for comment, and he suggested waiting until next year to rectify the situation. Commissioner King echoed Commissioner Miller's comments. Commissioner Mouton stated a lot of the hunters on this issue live in north Louisiana and he noted he was willing to make the change. Also, he noted the Commission may or may not get any comments on the change. Commissioner King asked if this was to give the dog hunters the extra week? Commissioner Mouton answered yes. Then Commissioner King felt the rut was more conducive to still hunters rather than dog hunters. Commissioner Denmon stated

from the comments he has received from Area 2 the dog hunters wanted the season backed up one week so they could hunt during the rut. He also felt the rut was more important for a still hunter than a dog hunter. Commissioner Denmon noted there were two valid points that needed to be considered before moving those days and that included penalizing muzzleloader hunters and then possibly getting into another similar situation the Commission just got out of. He then suggested trying to solve all of those type problems next year. Chairman Sagrera added that there was another point to consider and that was the potential for a biological conflict. Commissioner Miller stated he lives in Area 2 and he was not hearing from the same people Commissioner Mouton was hearing from. He noted he was not in favor of running dogs during the rut. Commissioner Mouton stated this timing was more after the rut rather than during the rut. Commissioner King felt the hunters should not mind waiting a few days. Commissioner Mouton explained he wanted to equalize the number of days for each group. Commissioner Morrow stated he did not realize that the muzzleloader group was being moved back and he saw this as a potential problem. Commissioner Denmon suggested doing a comprehensive solution next year. Commissioner Mouton stated he would drop the request but added that hunters in Area 2 were upset with the way Mr. Anthony handled the situation. Commissioner King commented that the two Commissioners from north Louisiana had the ears of their constituents. Commissioner Mouton then made a motion to withdraw his motion. It was seconded by Commissioner Morrow and passed unanimously.

Mr. Anthony then asked the Commission to adopt the language for generic season dates that would apply to the next three years. If adopted, the language would be posted on the Department's website. The pamphlet would be published with actual season dates as usual. Commissioner Mouton asked if there was a disclaimer included and Mr. Anthony answered yes. Then Commissioner Mouton asked what happens if there was a mistake in the pamphlet. Mr. Anthony stated the Department has the opportunity to review the pamphlet before it is printed but the State Register was the official version. Again Mr. Anthony stated the season dates would stay the same for the next three years and it could be voted on at the next meeting if the Commission desired. Commissioner Morrow made a motion to change the Notice of Intent to make the seasons generic. Commissioner Samanie seconded the motion and it passed with no opposition. Chairman Sagrera then asked about shooting white-winged doves. Mr. Anthony stated there was no season for those birds and it was illegal to shoot them. Chairman Sagrera asked if the issue could be revisited in order to stop someone from being an inadvertent outlaw. Mr. Anthony stated they would have to work with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Chairman Sagrera then asked the Department to look into the possibility of including the white-winged doves in the bag limit.

Resolution - Change Name of Boise-Vernon WMA to Clear Creek WMA was also handled by Mr. Jimmy Anthony. Boise-Cascade announced last year their intent to sell their landholding in southwest Louisiana which provided over half the acreage for Sabine, West Bay and Boise-Vernon WMAs. Forest Capital Partners, LLC, an out-of-state company, purchased the property. The Department went to them to sell the WMA program to keep the 95,000 acres in the program and noted this land was very important to the public. Mr. Anthony added that the program sold itself; however, the only request was to change the name. During a visit, the President of Forest Capital Partners saw a small stream that he thought was beautiful and that stream was called Clear Creek. Thus this is the requested name for the WMA. A short video on the transaction was shown at this time. Mr. Anthony noted the Company was so sold on the program that they did not hesitate to sign a 25 year free lease. Commissioner Morrow commented staff did a great job. Chairman Sagrera then asked Mr. Anthony to read the Therefore Be It Resolved portion of the Resolution. Commissioner Miller made a motion to adopt the Resolution and it was seconded by Commissioner Samanie. The motion passed with no opposition.

(The full text of the Resolution is made a part of the record.)

RESOLUTION

RENAMING THE BOISE VERNON WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA AS CLEAR CREEK WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA

Adopted by the
Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission
June 2, 2005

- WHEREAS, the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries has entered into a twenty-five year lease agreement with Forest Capital Partners LLC, for a certain tract or parcel of land situated in the parish of Vernon, consisting of approximately 55,672 acres, to be called the Clear Creek Wildlife Management Area, and
- WHEREAS, this property contains valuable wildlife habitat, the protection and proper management of which is important to the State's conservation and wildlife management efforts and
- WHEREAS, it is the recommendation of the Secretary of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries that in order to enhance wildlife habitat in the state and provide for public use and recreational opportunities on these lands that they be reaffirmed as a wildlife management area and added to the Clear Creek Wildlife Management Area.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission does hereby select, in accordance with the laws of the State of Louisiana, particularly Title 56, Section 781 et seq. of the Revised Statutes of 1954, the land described above, comprised of 55,672 acres, more or less, to be renamed the Clear Creek Wildlife Management Area.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this property shall be used exclusively for wildlife management purposes, and as such, is perpetually dedicated to the protection, conservation and management of fish and wildlife and their habitat, and such public recreation, including, but not limited to, hunting, bird watching, and trapping, which is consistent with these purposes.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission authorizes the Secretary of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, on behalf of the Commission, to take all actions necessary in furtherance of this resolution.

Wayne J. Sagera, Chairman
Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

Before beginning the next item, **Mallard Release Study Proposal**, Commissioner King asked if action would be taken on this. Secretary Landreneau stated the proposal was in response to a request by the Commission. He added the study would be evaluated and then staff would take any comments, suggestions or directions from the Commission. Commissioner Denmon hoped some action would be taken. Mr. Robert Helm also commented this item was in response to a request to develop a study plan to look at monitoring the experimental release of free-flight mallards in Louisiana. The proposal was just an outline and further details would be needed after working with university staff professor. Mr. Helm credited Mr. Mike Olinde as being the author for the proposal. The issues within the proposal included biological (disease concerns and hybridization), hunting, enforcement, and costs/ benefits. Then Mr. Helm went into more detail on each issue beginning with biological. The most prominent concern was disease since it was known pen-reared mallards were carriers of waterfowl diseases and it was very hard to determine the initial source of the problem. Louisiana is the most important waterfowl wintering state in the country and these potential impacts would be greater than in other state. Mr. Helm noted it was very important also to minimize the risks and exposure associated with releasing captive-reared birds in Louisiana. On the issue of hybridization with mottled ducks, these ducks have expanded their range throughout much of Louisiana over the last 10 years. An uncertainty was whether the pen-raised mallards would possibly move south and have contact with mottled

ducks. As an example, Mr. Helm stated Florida has a smaller population of mottled ducks than Louisiana and that 10 percent of their population was hybridized due to the release of mallards in that state. Florida has taken dramatic steps to address the hybridization and do not allow the release of mallards any longer. Mr. Helm felt Louisiana should establish DNA baseline information while the mottled duck population was relatively pure before the program was expanded. On hunting, one concern was quality which asks how wild will the birds actually be after being raised in a pen and released. Other concerns were interactions with other ducks and enforcement. Two areas of concern for enforcement included hunting over live decoys and baiting. Cost/benefits factors were construction costs for rearing ponds, fencing and water wells; operational costs such as cost for the ducks, feed and labor in caring for the ducks; and harvest rates as it related to the cost of the bird that was taken by a gun. The first steps to be taken were selection of potential experimental sites, selection of a major professor or graduate student, state and federal enforcement coordination, establishment of source of funding (estimated range of cost \$140,000 to \$260,000/year), hybridization rates of mottled ducks and disease testing protocols.

Chairman Sagrera asked if there has been a larger concentration of diseases in captive situations. Mr. Helm stated yes, duck plague has historically been a disease limited to captive reared waterfowl or city park type situations. Chairman Sagrera asked if the disease was usually fatal? Mr. Helm answered yes. Chairman Sagrera then talked about diseases with alligators. Commissioner Denmon appreciated the effort of the staff in putting together a lot of information in a short period of time. He commented that he did not have anything to disagree with except some of the costs seemed high, but added that would depend on the type program being done. Commissioner Denmon then assumed the Department's proposal was based on a bigger plan than the 2,000 birds suggested by Mr. Robertson. Mr. Helm stated that was the cost to study 2,000 birds. Commissioner Denmon asked if there was a reason why released mallards mate with mottled ducks when native mallards do not? Mr. Helm commented that the mating season was in the spring and most of the mallards are gone by then and the mottled ducks are available year round. Commissioner Denmon asked if the costs would be twice the amount of money if there were two sites? Mr. Helm responded by stating that a lot of the project would be directed toward hiring students, purchase of telemetry units and airplane time. If the sites were close to one another, the costs could be reduced. Commissioner Morrow asked if the estimates have been compared with what other states were spending? Mr. Helm stated the cost was based on monitoring and evaluating. Other states require the hatcheries to provide disease testing certificates, but they do not actually monitor. Commissioner Morrow felt one of the major costs was telemetry to monitor the birds. Mr. Helm commented that research was expensive, and noted the Department could absorb some of the costs. Commissioner Morrow asked if Louisiana could

implement a banding program in order to monitor the ducks? Mr. Helm added that staff bands mottled ducks and wood ducks and a portion of the proposal would be to band those ducks. Commissioner Morrow then asked why does the Department feel they have to "micro-monitor" instead of banding to find out the flight patterns of the ducks. With banding, you only receive 6 to 8 percent of the bands which gives a very small sample, stated Mr. Helm. Mr. Dave Moreland stated, by just banding, you would not find out anything from natural mortality and the Department feels this would be very important. Commissioner King asked if the Department licenses pen raised shoots and Mr. Helm answered yes. Then Commissioner King felt those people may be a good source for problems they may have experienced. Commissioner Samanie asked what was the number of days staff had to work on the proposal? Mr. Helm stated it was assigned the previous month. Commissioner Samanie suggested giving the Department more time to study the proposal further and it may get the numbers closer. Assistant Secretary Parke Moore commented the actual proposal time was within the previous 30 days and added to Commissioner Morrow that this proposal was unique. Commissioner Miller reported he was a member of the Board of Trustees of Ducks Unlimited during a time when Maryland set out to release wild mallards and they have paid a terrible price with respect to their native black duck population. He felt it was imperative to take every step possible to protect the native flock of mottled ducks from hybridization. Commissioner Miller added he would consider the program as long as it stayed as far away from the coastal population and the center of the mottled duck population during the study phases. Commissioner Samanie asked how much more time would it take to come up with a more definitive proposal. Mr. Helm noted it could take up to six months, and added that the primary Professor the Department wanted to utilize spends his summers in Canada and that would be followed with a graduate student. Commissioner Miller reminded everyone that Mr. Robertson and Mr. Franklin offered to bear the cost of the program and the Department would only have oversight costs. He thought the program was presented as a private enterprise pilot study under the direction and guidance of the Department. Commissioner Denmon stated those two people did note they would monitor the program along the same lines as other states, but not to the degree the Department wanted. He added that it was reported 35 to 40 percent of the bands were recovered, but the Department felt it was only 6 to 8 percent recovery. Mr. Helm stated that most birds remain in the immediate release area, but some do migrate north and south. Again, he noted staff does not feel migrating and breeding with another wild mallard was a good thing. Commissioner Morrow commented he did not think the Department could afford the money for the program if the state had to incur the cost. Commissioner Mouton wondered why recreate the wheel when other states were already monitoring the birds and then he suggested following the other states model. Commissioner Miller added that states that are releasing ducks do not host the number of continental waterfowl flock that Louisiana does. Georgia and South Carolina do not host the number of

waterfowl Louisiana does and Alabama has no ducks. He thought the Department was not reinventing the wheel, but they were talking about a different wheel from other states. Commissioner Denmon was pleased with the Department's proposal and hoped to do it. He also committed to help raise money for the project since there was considerable interest in the Legislature and from the Commission. Commissioner Denmon stated until the Department tried something, no one would know if it was the right thing or not. The project by Mr. Robertson and Mr. Franklin would raise between 1,000 and 2,000 ducks right outside Monroe in Ouachita Parish. On Bayou DeSiard, there are thousands of ducks being raised and wild mallards visit the area all the time. Commissioner Denmon felt there would be no biological problem come about with a project at that level. He then made a motion to authorize and encourage the Department, under the authority of the Secretary, to permit and cooperate with Mr. Franklin and Mr. Robertson on their proposal to raise not more than 2,000 ducks on one site and this be done in time to complete for this year and that the Department monitor to whatever extent possible. He hoped to generate some information and then work with the Legislature and get the money to do the Department's proposal and then prove whether the proposal works or does not work. Commissioner Mouton seconded the motion. Mr. Puckett asked if Commissioner Denmon's motion was to approve a permit. Commissioner Denmon restated his motion was to authorize and encourage to permit and cooperate. Mr. Puckett did not feel the item was listed as an action item with respect to a specific permit. Commissioner Denmon asked if there was corrective action that could occur. Mr. Puckett stated the Commission could amend the agenda, by 2/3 of the Commission voting to place it as an action item on the agenda. Commissioner Denmon then made a motion to amend the agenda to consider authorizing the Department to issue a permit relative to the proposal from Mr. Robertson and Mr. Franklin to raise free-flighted captive mallards. Commissioner Mouton seconded the motion. The motion passed with opposition from Commissioner Samanie. After Chairman Sagrera asked what procedural step was next, Mr. Puckett stated there was a need to vote for or against Commissioner Denmon's original motion. Secretary Landreneau asked for clarification on the study and wondered if there was enough information to consider the proposal a valid study. Commissioner Denmon restated again that the motion authorized and encouraged a permit be issued under the Secretary's authority. Secretary Landreneau wanted to make sure all of the elements of the study were presented to the Department and so more conversations would be needed with the two individuals. Commissioner Denmon asked that Mr. Robertson and Mr. Franklin be allowed to follow the procedure adopted by other states. Commissioner Samanie felt there was not enough information and wondered if the procedure other states followed was right and good for Louisiana. Commissioner Morrow stated that the motion by Commissioner Denmon was to authorize and empower the Secretary to permit, if appropriate, a free-flighted mallard operation for not more than 2,000 birds. He felt it was encumbered upon the Secretary to determine whether the study was

viable and feasible. Commissioner Miller noted the reason for suggesting this motion was that the window to obtain the ducklings would close before the Commission met again. So, the Commission was authorizing the Secretary, in his discretion, to proceed with the program if the Department saw fit. Commissioner Denmon added that the Commission was authorizing and encouraging this to happen in the same form as it was happening in other states. Commissioner King told Secretary Landreneau they were losing duck hunters from his area. Even though they have been provided with a broad perspective from different groups, the hunters are very frustrated and wondering what they could do. Secretary Landreneau stated they were hearing the same comments and they wanted to make sure the study would generate the right information and not further complicate the duck hunting situation in Louisiana. It would take a tremendous number of ducks to be reared and released in order to meet the expectations of the hunters. He then told Commissioner King they were meeting with people that raise pen-reared ducks within a week. With the motion, Secretary Landreneau noted they would look into the situation and expedite the formulation of a pilot program with the cooperators. Commissioner Denmon again stated his motion was to permit and cooperate with the two individuals under the proposal they gave to the Commission and not the Department's proposal. Hearing no further comments, the motion passed with no opposition.

Notice of Intent - Poverty Point Lake, Commercial Fish Netting Prohibition was handled by Mr. Bennie Fontenot. The request was to remove freshwater commercial fish netting from Poverty Point Lake. This was formally requested by the Poverty Point Watershed District, the Office of State Parks and local legislators and was supported by Department biological staff. The major activity in the lake was recreational fishing as well as conducting several research projects in an attempt to raise Florida trophy largemouth bass. Special regulations exist now on crappie fishing. Mr. Fontenot felt the lake did not support a commercial fishery, but if there was ever a problem, a special permit system could be enacted. Chairman Sagrera asked what size was the lake and Mr. Fontenot answered 2,347 acres. Then the Chairman asked Mr. Fontenot to read the proposal. Commissioner Denmon made a motion to accept the proposal. Commissioner Miller seconded the motion and it passed with no opposition.

(The full text of the Resolution and Notice of Intent are made a part of the record.)

RESOLUTION

LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION
LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

June 2, 2005

- WHEREAS, R.S. 56:22(B) gives the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission the authority to promulgate rules and regulations pertaining to seasons, times, sizes and places for freshwater commercial fish netting, and
- WHEREAS, the Poverty Point Reservoir District and Louisiana State Parks have requested the prohibition of freshwater commercial fishing netting in Poverty Point Reservoir, and
- WHEREAS, Poverty Point State Park includes the entire surface area of Poverty Point Reservoir, and use of commercial netting gear is inconsistent with the daily recreational use of state parks, and
- WHEREAS, Poverty Point Reservoir is under intensive management for the production of trophy largemouth bass, including annual stockings of Florida largemouth bass and length restrictions for recreational anglers, and
- WHEREAS, crappie are a significant component of the game fish population of Poverty Point Reservoir and are regulated under an experimentally reduced creel limit of 25 fish per angler per day, and
- WHEREAS, quality size largemouth bass and crappie are quite susceptible to capture and mortality in netting gear, and
- WHEREAS, recreational fishing is overwhelmingly the primary activity on the lake, and
- WHEREAS, removal of commercial fishing nets is consistent with regulations in similar type constructed reservoirs located throughout the state and that are primarily managed for recreational fishing, and
- WHEREAS, passage of House Bill 617 of the 2005 regular legislative session will prohibit the use of certain fishing gear in Poverty Point, including recreational hoop nets and recreational wire nets, thus demonstrating the legislature's desire to remove all netting from Poverty Point, and
- WHEREAS, the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission has the authority to establish a permit to allow commercial fishing gear at such time as its use becomes biologically necessary; now
- THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission hereby adopt the Notice of Intent on the rules

and regulations prohibiting the use of freshwater commercial fish netting in Poverty Point Reservoir.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the Secretary of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries is authorized to take any and all necessary steps on behalf of the Commission to promulgate and effectuate this Notice of Intent and the Final Rule, including but not limited to, the filing of the Fiscal and Economic Impact Statement, the filing of the Notice of Intent and Final Rule and the preparation of reports and correspondence to other agencies of government.

Wayne J. Sagrera, Chairman
Wildlife & Fisheries Commission

NOTICE OF INTENT

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

The Wildlife and Fisheries Commission hereby advertises its intent to establish the following rule on commercial netting in Poverty Point Reservoir in Richland Parish, Louisiana.

Title 76

WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

Part VII. Fish and Other Aquatic Life

Chapter 1. Freshwater Sports and Commercial Fishing

§106. Poverty Point Reservoir Netting Prohibition

The Wildlife and Fisheries Commission hereby prohibits the use of freshwater commercial fish netting (gill nets, trammel nets, hoop nets, wire nets and fish seines) in Poverty Point Reservoir, Richland Parish, Louisiana. No person shall use or possess any gill net, trammel net, hoop net or fish seines in or on Poverty Point Reservoir. Violation of this provision shall be a class two violation as specified in R.S. 56:32.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 56:22.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, LR 31: .

The Secretary of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries is authorized to take any and all necessary steps on behalf of the Commission to promulgate and effectuate this notice of intent and the final rule, including but not limited to, the filing of the fiscal and economic impact statements, the filing of the notice of

intent and final rule and the preparation of reports and correspondence to other agencies of government.

In accordance with Act #1183 of 1999, the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries/Wildlife and Fisheries Commission hereby issues its Family Impact Statement in connection with the preceding Notice of Intent: This Notice of Intent will have no impact on the six criteria set out at R.S.49:972(B).

Interested persons may submit written comments on the proposed rule to Bennie Fontenot, Administrator, Inland Fisheries Division, Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Box 98000, Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000 no later than 4:30 p.m., Thursday, August 4, 2005.

Wayne J. Sagrera
Chairman

The Commissioners agreed to hold the **October 2005 Meeting** on Thursday, October 6, 2005, beginning at 9:30 a.m. at the Baton Rouge Headquarters.

Chairman Sagrera then asked for **Public Comments**. Commissioner Samanie introduced a guest attending the meeting, his grandson, Robert Williams, V.

There being no further business, Commissioner Denmon made a motion to **Adjourn** the meeting and it was seconded by Commissioner King.



Dwight Landreneau
Secretary

DL:scf

MINUTES OF THE MEETING
OF
LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION

Thursday, June 2, 2005

Chairman Wayne Sagrera presiding.

Terry Denmon
Earl King
Frederic Miller
Patrick Morrow
Henry Mouton
Robert Samanie, III

Secretary Dwight Landreneau was also present.

Chairman Sagrera called for a motion for approval of the **May 5, 2005 Commission Minutes**. A motion for approval was made by Commissioner Samanie and seconded by Commissioner Miller. The motion passed with no opposition.

There were no **Commission Special Announcements** for this month.

Presentation and Announcement of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Junior Duck Stamp Competition Winner was handled by Mr. Robert Helm. He stated his job was to introduce Mr. John Barr with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service who coordinates the youth art competition each year. This competition was an effort to encourage wildlife art among the youth of this state. The competition was held in April in Natchitoches and Mr. David Hayden, a Department biologist was a judge at the event. Mr. Barr stated the Federal Junior Duck Stamp program began in 1994-95 as a spinoff of the Federal Duck Stamp program which began in 1935. The proceeds help fund the Flyways and conservation of migratory waterfowl. The program in Louisiana has been ongoing since its inception and over the last three years, there have been about 250 student entries per year. This year there were 210 entries, 5 people which judged the different ages, with first, second and third place winners in each group. The artwork from the state winner, Ms. Melissa Chen, was forwarded to the National Contest and they were notified she was selected as the second place national winner. Mr. Barr then asked that Ms. Chen be recognized for her talent. Several plaques were presented to Ms. Chen. Secretary Landreneau stated the Governor ~~was~~ a duck hunter and loves the outdoors and when she found out about Ms. Chen's award, she sent a certificate to be presented to her. He then read the certificate. Mr. Barr thanked the

Commission on behalf of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and hoped he would be back again next year.

Presentation on "Economic Benefits of Wildlife & Fisheries Activities in the State of Louisiana" began with Mr. David Lavergne stating he wanted to introduce Mr. Rob Southwick with Southwick Associates. Mr. Lavergne stated he hoped the presentation would impress the economic importance of the resources managed by the Department to the State. Mr. Southwick stated he wanted to give highlights on the study just completed. Two primary goals on the economic study were to explain the values or benefits the fish and wildlife resources bring to the State of Louisiana and why should we care. Background information included noting the research began in 2003 and it came from both private and public agencies. Examples of major activities were then discussed; the first being sportfishing. In 2003, Louisiana anglers spent nearly \$900 million on sportfishing which supported about 17,000 jobs. The total number of jobs supported by this outnumbered Southeastern Louisiana University's student body. Hunters spend about \$600 million per year and it supports nearly 10,000 jobs. Next was wildlife viewing and those people spend about \$175 million per year and this supports 3,300 jobs across the State. The sales tax revenue from this activity would be enough to pay the annual salaries of all public school teachers in Union Parish. Commercial fisheries activities contributes nearly \$2 billion in retail sales annually and it supports nearly 30,000 jobs in this State. The last activity was recreational boating which amounts to \$1.7 billion for the purchase of boats, fuel, marine supplies, travel and lodging and this equals to the support of over 22,000 jobs. Mr. Southwick stated there were a lot of other activities that contributes to the economy of Louisiana. All activities combined, \$5.1 billion per year, is injected into the State's economy by the resources managed by the Department and this supports over 77,000 jobs. Mr. Southwick conveyed that the activities generated were extremely important to the health of Louisiana's economy. When the \$5.1 billion exchanges hands, it equates to an economic activity of \$7.1 billion. A more direct impact was that fish and wildlife activities contributes \$284 million by way of sales and income tax revenues. With this information, Mr. Southwick stated that economics was a communications tool and it could be used to elevate the importance and attention fish and wildlife receives. Commissioner Denmon felt it was an excellent report and suggested that a short summary be included in the Department's magazine for the whole state to read.

Consideration and Approval of Notice of Intent on General & WMA Hunting Rules & Regulations; Includes Consideration of Dog Hunting in Atchafalaya Basin was the next item for discussion. State Representative Karen St. Germain asked Mr. Southwick to send a copy of his economic report to the Legislature. She stated she was not at the meeting to demand the Commission do anything, the problem

was with the compromise on dog hunting. A House Concurrent Resolution authored by the Representative, now in Reengrossed status, suggested the regulations be discussed by all user groups. Representative St. Germain added she had constituents on both sides of the issue and did not want to tell the Commission what to do. Again, she suggested looking at the issue, discuss it and find a real compromise. A letter from Senator Butch Gautreaux was then read by the Representative. Representative St. Germain stated her legislation passed through the House Floor by a vote of 95-2 and noted the Senators were willing to look at the issue and possibly add things that no one may want. She asked that the Commission go back and revisit those regulations.

Representative Ernest Wooten stated he was representing hunters that travels to the Basin to hunt with dogs since they lost their right to hunt on Bohemia Spillway. He reiterated what Representative St. Germain stated and asked that a fair hearing be given.

Chairman Sagrera asked the Commission to address the dog hunting issue that was adopted in May. The issue was being revisited due to the appearance that both sides did not have input. The Chairman reassured everyone that both sides were heard and some of the major players from both sides were involved in the compromise. He felt the compromise was good since both sides left mad. Chairman Sagrera then asked Mr. Don Puckett to read Commissioner King's motion adopted at the May Meeting for the record.

Commissioner Denmon felt the Commission worked hard on the compromise but the process in which it went through was not a very good one. The procedure was to have a Notice of Intent, accept comments and then at the end of the comment period, a decision would be made on the regulations. He stated that the Commission was making motions and changing the proposals as time goes and this could leave some groups not knowing the regulations. It also seemed to appear that all of the comments were not being received, so he suggested looking at the system. Commissioner Denmon felt the system failed the Commission in several instances and noted the dog issue was one of those instances. He then made a motion to rescind the action taken at the May Meeting which involved a compromise for dog hunting in the Basin and return the regulations to what they were prior. Commissioner Denmon also suggested the Chairman appoint a committee involving the Department and the user groups and look at the dog hunting issue statewide and find a compromise that all groups could live with and have it ready before the regulations process begins next year. Commissioner Morrow seconded the motion. He then agreed that there was a problem with the methodology and the perception that there was not enough public comments. Commissioner Morrow then agreed there was a problem with the procedure in notifying the public on any final action that may be taken. He felt that within the next five years, landowners that lease land would probably restrict their land to still hunting

only. A committee of dog hunters and landowners should meet and work on a compromise as well as discussing and imposing stiffer penalties for violations, commented Commissioner Morrow. He thought the intent of the compromise was well founded by Commissioner King and one should be developed that everyone can live with. Commissioner King began stating the issue of dog hunting was discussed at both the April and May Meetings. He felt ample opportunity had been given to the public on this issue. However, Commissioner King went on to state that since the compromise was voted on at the same meeting it was raised, he acknowledged that there may be validity to the complaints from those who were not allowed to address the compromise. He felt it appropriate the Commission repeal the compromise. Commissioner Miller stated to feel there was inadequate input was ludicrous knowing the number of hunters that attended May's meeting. He supported Commissioner King's motion then and still supported it. But in the spirit of compromise, he noted he would support Commissioner Denmon's motion, and reminded everyone that the Department was not in the trespass business but into regulating hunting and fishing and resource management business. The elected officials in those affected parishes have vacated the field and left the constituents with no one to call except our agents. Again, Commissioner Miller stated he would support Commissioner Denmon's motion and added it was not because the action taken at the last meeting was wrong. Commissioner Denmon added that he was looking at the bigger picture and that the system had to be able to allow input from all hunters without them coming to the Commission Meetings. He knew there were public hearings but felt that did not work well either. Commissioner Denmon stated he could not get any newspaper in north Louisiana to publish the date and agenda for the meetings. Commissioner King added that he also could not get his area newspapers to publish information on the meetings. Secretary Landreneau stated that in October the Department was scheduled to introduce a new website with user friendly events which could help encourage the public to interact with the Department on issues that concerns them. With respect to the issue on the technique and method of addressing and voting, Secretary Landreneau stated he has begun the process of clarifying and developing a method for the Commission's approval which would allow public input and give the Commission a chance to vote on issues in a systematic way. Commissioner Mouton asked if there was a way to send agendas to people that send e-mails to the Department's website or possibly even have a way for the public to watch the meetings. Hearing no further comments, Chairman Sagrera opened the discussion to public comments only to those not previously made.

Mr. Barney Callahan, representing the Louisiana Wildlife Federation, stated they recognize the diversity of deer hunting and formed a deer committee with members from across the state. The Federation asked that the seasons be maintained until further data could be compiled. Their goal was for the utilization, protection and management of the resource and that trespassing was a civil

issue. Mr. Callahan reminded the Commission the seasons were changed to adapt to the different user groups in 1991 and until now things worked well between all of the groups. The Federation offered their support and the deer committee by receiving public comments and working toward an amicable solution. Mr. Callahan asked that the Commission consider the management of the resource and not get involved with the civil issue of trespassing.

Mr. Doyle Dooley, Lucky Buck Hunting Club, stated he reads his newspaper daily and does not have any idea about the Commission Meetings. The majority of dog hunters did not find out about the May meeting until two weeks before and they had a small time in which to get people together. Commissioner Denmon's idea of better communication was needed for all hunters, commented Mr. Dooley. He also suggested holding Commission Meetings at night since a lot of hunters work during the day.

Mr. Joe Macaluso, speaking for the Louisiana Outdoor Writers Association, stated it was their position that the Department was not constitutionally empowered to deal with trespass. The issues raised during the dog hunting discussions were mainly on trespassing. LOWA suggested the Commission would best be served by making an effort to get those empowered to enforce trespass laws to do their jobs. He added that the Department does not have the resources to tackle the issue of trespass.

Ms. Beth Hodgson, Louisiana Hunting Dog Association, stated they would work with any committee on any issue. She also offered their resources on getting the word out on the different issues.

Hearing no further comment, the motion passed with no opposition. Then Commissioner Miller made a motion that the Commission instruct the Department to gather a study committee to be selected by the Secretary and composed of members from both sides of the dog hunting issue and the Commission Hunting Regulations Committee. The committee will meet and establish a uniform position on dog hunting regulations statewide and report back to the Commission no later than the December 2005 Meeting. Commissioner King seconded the motion and it also passed with no opposition.

Chairman Segrera then asked Mr. Jimmy Anthony if the Department had any other discussion items. Mr. Anthony stated that the season dates and regulations are posted on the Department's website with his e-mail address listed for comments. He added he received one public comment from a gentleman that wanted to use his ATV on the wildlife management areas to retrieve deer and hogs. Mr. Anthony noted the Department offered no other amendments.

The **Monthly Law Enforcement Report for May** began with Lt. Col. Keith LaCaze stating there were 1,612 citations and 315 warnings issued and agents handled 86 public assists. The Aviation Report

showed two aircraft were used for a total of 61.5 hours. Nineteen boating incident reports for the month of May resulted in 15 injuries and 5 fatalities. Three News Releases were given in the packets and Lt. Col. LaCaze discussed the one on 61 rods and reels donated to Camp Sunshine that was spearheaded by Col. Winton Vidrine. Another release was on a DWI arrest which occurred on the first day of National Safe Boating Week. He mentioned this to note the Department had excellent media cooperation on getting the word out about Safe Boating Week. Agents conducted operations for boating under the influence throughout the Bossier-Caddo area, over the Memorial Day weekend, in Pineville, Toledo Bend, on the Ouachita River in Columbia, on the Amite and Blind Rivers in Ascension and Livingston Parishes, on the Tickfaw and Tchefuncte Rivers as well as in Jefferson, Orleans and St. Charles Parishes. Overall, there were 24 boating under the influence arrests made during May, with Region 7 leading with 14 arrests. Those operations will continue each weekend with two mobile units that move around the state. Commissioner Mouton stated he read about the incident where four children were ejected from a boat and one 12 year old drowned. He then asked if the victim had on a PFD? Lt. Col. LaCaze stated he did not have one on. He added that there are three primary things to prevent boating fatalities and they included: no drinking, wear PFD's and have an operator attach a kill switch to him.

Notice of Intent - Rules and Regulations on Non-Human Primates began with Mr. Phil Bowman introducing Mr. Jimmy Ernst who helped develop the regulations. The action would satisfy R.S. 56:30 which directed the Commission to adopt regulations on the importation of non-human primates. The regulations included: making it unlawful to import, purchase, sell or possess within Louisiana any non-human primate; providing for exemptions particularly for research institutions and universities, sanctions, individuals that qualify under the Americans with Disabilities Act; and grandfathering those individuals that currently legally owns non-human primates. Mr. Bowman added that the whole issue centered around people that have these animals as pets and then when they get tired of them, they release them into the wild and this poses concern with diseases. Commissioner Miller asked if there were specific regulations, under the ADA, on possessing a service animal. Mr. Ernst stated the ADA has a definition for a service animal. Then Commissioner Miller asked what happens with a service animal when it was no longer needed. Mr. Bowman hoped that most of those animals would be turned over to a sanctuary. Mr. Ernst added that it could be used in another capacity as a service animal, but the regulations prevents another handicapped person from buying the animal. Chairman Sagrera asked Mr. Bowman to read the Therefore Be It Resolved portion of the Resolution. Commissioner Denmon made a motion to adopt the Resolution and it was seconded by Commissioner Miller. The motion passed with no opposition.

Chairman

Mr. Jimmy Anthony announced on the next item, **Public Comments - Season Dates and Bag Limits**, that only one comment was received and it was to return the Area 6 archery season to the way it was in 2003-2004. He then asked the Commission to consider the generic language on season dates for the next three years.

Commissioner Mouton asked the Department to work on a resolution supporting the use of the Draw Loc for the Commission. He then recommended a change for Area 2 on the with or without dog season. Currently, the season will run 42 days without dogs and 37 days with or without dogs. Commissioner Mouton stated he has received a lot of phone calls on this season and asked that the opening remain as suggested, stay with the 42 days without dogs, but make the with or without dog hunting 44 days and then move muzzleloader season. He then noted the with or without dog hunting dates for 2005-06 would be December 10-January 22; for 2006-07 season, December 9-January 21; and for 2007-08 season, December 8-January 20. The muzzleloader season dates for 2005-06 would be January 23-January 29; for 2006-07, January 22-January 28; and for 2007-08, January 21-January 27. The comments from hunters reflected they wanted the additional days. Commissioner Mouton then stated he wanted to incorporate the above dates into a motion. Chairman Sagrera asked if this action could be done without public comments? Mr. Puckett stated public comment could not occur until there was a second to the motion. At this point, Commissioner Morrow seconded the motion. Commissioner Denmon asked if this change would back up the muzzleloader season, and would it put the Commission back into the same position of changing a season without the public knowing. Mr. Dave Moreland stated, by adding a week to the end of Area 2 season, the rut was over and bucks were beginning to lose their antlers. Commissioner Morrow asked why did those hunters loose 7 days? Mr. Moreland stated a week was added last year which threw off the balance of equity between the still hunters and hunting deer with dogs. This year it was changed back even though still hunters have an extra 5 days with the way the calendar falls. Then Commissioner Morrow asked if the with or without dog hunters only had 37 days and Mr. Moreland stated that was correct. Commissioner Miller felt the Commission was fixing to step into the same trap, and he did not want to get into it again by changing the muzzleloader season. There was inadequate time for comment, and he suggested waiting until next year to rectify the situation. Commissioner King echoed Commissioner Miller's comments. Commissioner Mouton stated a lot of the hunters on this issue live in north Louisiana and he noted he was willing to make the change. Also, he noted the Commission may or may not get any comments on the change. Commissioner King asked if this was to give the dog hunters the extra week? Commissioner Mouton answered yes. Then Commissioner King felt the rut was more conducive to still hunters rather than dog hunters. Commissioner Denmon stated

from the comments he has received from Area 2 the dog hunters wanted the season backed up one week so they could hunt during the rut. He also felt the rut was more important for a still hunter than a dog hunter. Commissioner Denmon noted there were two valid points that needed to be considered before moving those days and that included penalizing muzzleloader hunters and then possibly getting into another similar situation the Commission just got out of. He then suggested trying to solve all of those type problems next year. Chairman Sagrera added that there was another point to consider and that was the potential for a biological conflict. Commissioner Miller stated he lives in Area 2 and he was not hearing from the same people Commissioner Mouton was hearing from. He noted he was not in favor of running dogs during the rut. Commissioner Mouton stated this timing was more after the rut rather than during the rut. Commissioner King felt the hunters should not mind waiting a few days. Commissioner Mouton explained he wanted to equalize the number of days for each group. Commissioner Morrow stated he did not realize that the muzzleloader group was being moved back and he saw this as a potential problem. Commissioner Denmon suggested doing a comprehensive solution next year. Commissioner Mouton stated he would drop the request but added that hunters in Area 2 were upset with the way Mr. Anthony handled the situation. Commissioner King commented that the two Commissioners from north Louisiana had the ears of their constituents. Commissioner Mouton then made a motion to withdraw his motion. It was seconded by Commissioner Morrow and passed unanimously.

Mr. Anthony then asked the Commission to adopt the language for generic season dates that would apply to the next three years. If adopted, the language would be posted on the Department's website. The pamphlet would be published with actual season dates as usual. Commissioner Mouton asked if there was a disclaimer included and Mr. Anthony answered yes. Then Commissioner Mouton asked what happens if there was a mistake in the pamphlet. Mr. Anthony stated the Department has the opportunity to review the pamphlet before it is printed but the State Register was the official version. Again Mr. Anthony stated the season dates would stay the same for the next three years and it could be voted on at the next meeting if the Commission desired. Commissioner Morrow made a motion to change the Notice of Intent to make the seasons generic. Commissioner Samanie seconded the motion and it passed with no opposition. Chairman Sagrera then asked about shooting white-winged doves. Mr. Anthony stated there was no season for those birds and it was illegal to shoot them. Chairman Sagrera asked if the issue could be revisited in order to stop someone from being an inadvertent outlaw. Mr. Anthony stated they would have to work with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Chairman Sagrera then asked the Department to look into the possibility of including the white-winged doves in the bag limit.

Resolution - Change Name of Boise-Vernon WMA to Clear Creek WMA was also handled by Mr. Jimmy Anthony. Boise-Cascade announced last year their intent to sell their landholding in southwest Louisiana which provided over half the acreage for Sabine, West Bay and Boise-Vernon WMAs. Forest Capital Partners, LLC, an out-of-state company, purchased the property. The Department went to them to sell the WMA program to keep the 95,000 acres in the program and noted this land was very important to the public. Mr. Anthony added that the program sold itself; however, the only request was to change the name. During a visit, the President of Forest Capital Partners saw a small stream that he thought was beautiful and that stream was called Clear Creek. Thus this is the requested name for the WMA. A short video on the transaction was shown at this time. Mr. Anthony noted the Company was so sold on the program that they did not hesitate to sign a 25 year free lease. Commissioner Morrow commented staff did a great job. Chairman Sagrera then asked Mr. Anthony to read the Therefore Be It Resolved portion of the Resolution. Commissioner Miller made a motion to adopt the Resolution and it was seconded by Commissioner Samanie. The motion passed with no opposition.

(The full text of the Resolution is made a part of the record.)

RESOLUTION

RENAMING THE BOISE VERNON WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA AS CLEAR CREEK WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA

Adopted by the
Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission
June 2, 2005

WHEREAS, the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries has entered into a twenty-five year lease agreement with Forest Capital Partners LLC, for a certain tract or parcel of land situated in the parish of Vernon, consisting of approximately 55,672 acres, to be called the Clear Creek Wildlife Management Area, and

WHEREAS, this property contains valuable wildlife habitat, the protection and proper management of which is important to the State's conservation and wildlife management efforts and

WHEREAS, it is the recommendation of the Secretary of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries that in order to enhance wildlife habitat in the state and provide for public use and recreational opportunities on these lands that they be reaffirmed as a wildlife management area and added to the Clear Creek Wildlife Management Area.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission does hereby select, in accordance with the laws of the State of Louisiana, particularly Title 56, Section 781 et seq. of the Revised Statutes of 1954, the land described above, comprised of 55,672 acres, more or less, to be renamed the Clear Creek Wildlife Management Area.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this property shall be used exclusively for wildlife management purposes, and as such, is perpetually dedicated to the protection, conservation and management of fish and wildlife and their habitat, and such public recreation, including, but not limited to, hunting, bird watching, and trapping, which is consistent with these purposes.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission authorizes the Secretary of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, on behalf of the Commission, to take all actions necessary in furtherance of this resolution.

Wayne J. Sagera, Chairman
Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

Before beginning the next item, **Mallard Release Study Proposal**, Commissioner King asked if action would be taken on this. Secretary Landreneau stated the proposal was in response to a request by the Commission. He added the study would be evaluated and then staff would take any comments, suggestions or directions from the Commission. Commissioner Denmon hoped some action would be taken. Mr. Robert Helm also commented this item was in response to a request to develop a study plan to look at monitoring the experimental release of free-flight mallards in Louisiana. The proposal was just an outline and further details would be needed after working with university staff professor. Mr. Helm credited Mr. Mike Olinde as being the author for the proposal. The issues within the proposal included biological (disease concerns and hybridization), hunting, enforcement, and costs/ benefits. Then Mr. Helm went into more detail on each issue beginning with biological. The most prominent concern was disease since it was known pen-reared mallards were carriers of waterfowl diseases and it was very hard to determine the initial source of the problem. Louisiana is the most important waterfowl wintering state in the country and these potential impacts would be greater than in other state. Mr. Helm noted it was very important also to minimize the risks and exposure associated with releasing captive-reared birds in Louisiana. On the issue of hybridization with mottled ducks, these ducks have expanded their range throughout much of Louisiana over the last 10 years. An uncertainty was whether the pen-raised mallards would possibly move south and have contact with mottled

ducks. As an example, Mr. Helm stated Florida has a smaller population of mottled ducks than Louisiana and that 10 percent of their population was hybridized due to the release of mallards in that state. Florida has taken dramatic steps to address the hybridization and do not allow the release of mallards any longer. Mr. Helm felt Louisiana should establish DNA baseline information while the mottled duck population was relatively pure before the program was expanded. On hunting, one concern was quality which asks how wild will the birds actually be after being raised in a pen and released. Other concerns were interactions with other ducks and enforcement. Two areas of concern for enforcement included hunting over live decoys and baiting. Cost/benefits factors were construction costs for rearing ponds, fencing and water wells; operational costs such as cost for the ducks, feed and labor in caring for the ducks; and harvest rates as it related to the cost of the bird that was taken by a gun. The first steps to be taken were selection of potential experimental sites, selection of a major professor or graduate student, state and federal enforcement coordination, establishment of source of funding (estimated range of cost \$140,000 to \$260,000/year), hybridization rates of mottled ducks and disease testing protocols.

Chairman Sagrera asked if there has been a larger concentration of diseases in captive situations. Mr. Helm stated yes, duck plague has historically been a disease limited to captive reared waterfowl or city park type situations. Chairman Sagrera asked if the disease was usually fatal? Mr. Helm answered yes. Chairman Sagrera then talked about diseases with alligators. Commissioner Denmon appreciated the effort of the staff in putting together a lot of information in a short period of time. He commented that he did not have anything to disagree with except some of the costs seemed high, but added that would depend on the type program being done. Commissioner Denmon then assumed the Department's proposal was based on a bigger plan than the 2,000 birds suggested by Mr. Robertson. Mr. Helm stated that was the cost to study 2,000 birds. Commissioner Denmon asked if there was a reason why released mallards mate with mottled ducks when native mallards do not? Mr. Helm commented that the mating season was in the spring and most of the mallards are gone by then and the mottled ducks are available year round. Commissioner Denmon asked if the costs would be twice the amount of money if there were two sites? Mr. Helm responded by stating that a lot of the project would be directed toward hiring students, purchase of telemetry units and airplane time. If the sites were close to one another, the costs could be reduced. Commissioner Morrow asked if the estimates have been compared with what other states were spending? Mr. Helm stated the cost was based on monitoring and evaluating. Other states require the hatcheries to provide disease testing certificates, but they do not actually monitor. Commissioner Morrow felt one of the major costs was telemetry to monitor the birds. Mr. Helm commented that research was expensive, and noted the Department could absorb some of the costs. Commissioner Morrow asked if Louisiana could

implement a banding program in order to monitor the ducks? Mr. Helm added that staff bands mottled ducks and wood ducks and a portion of the proposal would be to band those ducks. Commissioner Morrow then asked why does the Department feel they have to "micro-monitor" instead of banding to find out the flight patterns of the ducks. With banding, you only receive 6 to 8 percent of the bands which gives a very small sample, stated Mr. Helm. Mr. Dave Moreland stated, by just banding, you would not find out anything from natural mortality and the Department feels this would be very important. Commissioner King asked if the Department licenses pen raised shoots and Mr. Helm answered yes. Then Commissioner King felt those people may be a good source for problems they may have experienced. Commissioner Samanie asked what was the number of days staff had to work on the proposal? Mr. Helm stated it was assigned the previous month. Commissioner Samanie suggested giving the Department more time to study the proposal further and it may get the numbers closer. Assistant Secretary Parke Moore commented the actual proposal time was within the previous 30 days and added to Commissioner Morrow that this proposal was unique. Commissioner Miller reported he was a member of the Board of Trustees of Ducks Unlimited during a time when Maryland set out to release wild mallards and they have paid a terrible price with respect to their native black duck population. He felt it was imperative to take every step possible to protect the native flock of mottled ducks from hybridization. Commissioner Miller added he would consider the program as long as it stayed as far away from the coastal population and the center of the mottled duck population during the study phases. Commissioner Samanie asked how much more time would it take to come up with a more definitive proposal. Mr. Helm noted it could take up to six months, and added that the primary Professor the Department wanted to utilize spends his summers in Canada and that would be followed with a graduate student. Commissioner Miller reminded everyone that Mr. Robertson and Mr. Franklin offered to bear the cost of the program and the Department would only have oversight costs. He thought the program was presented as a private enterprise pilot study under the direction and guidance of the Department. Commissioner Denmon stated those two people did note they would monitor the program along the same lines as other states, but not to the degree the Department wanted. He added that it was reported 35 to 40 percent of the bands were recovered, but the Department felt it was only 6 to 8 percent recovery. Mr. Helm stated that most birds remain in the immediate release area, but some do migrate north and south. Again, he noted staff does not feel migrating and breeding with another wild mallard was a good thing. Commissioner Morrow commented he did not think the Department could afford the money for the program if the state had to incur the cost. Commissioner Mouton wondered why re-create the wheel when other states were already monitoring the birds and then he suggested following the other states model. Commissioner Miller added that states that are releasing ducks do not host the number of continental waterfowl flock that Louisiana does. Georgia and South Carolina do not host the number of

waterfowl Louisiana does and Alabama has no ducks. He thought the Department was not reinventing the wheel, but they were talking about a different wheel from other states. Commissioner Denmon was pleased with the Department's proposal and hoped to do it. He also committed to help raise money for the project since there was considerable interest in the Legislature and from the Commission. Commissioner Denmon stated until the Department tried something, no one would know if it was the right thing or not. The project by Mr. Robertson and Mr. Franklin would raise between 1,000 and 2,000 ducks right outside Monroe in Ouachita Parish. On Bayou DeSiard, there are thousands of ducks being raised and wild mallards visit the area all the time. Commissioner Denmon felt there would be no biological problem come about with a project at that level. He then made a motion to authorize and encourage the Department, under the authority of the Secretary, to permit and cooperate with Mr. Franklin and Mr. Robertson on their proposal to raise not more than 2,000 ducks on one site and this be done in time to complete for this year and that the Department monitor to whatever extent possible. He hoped to generate some information and then work with the Legislature and get the money to do the Department's proposal and then prove whether the proposal works or does not work. Commissioner Mouton seconded the motion. Mr. Puckett asked if Commissioner Denmon's motion was to approve a permit. Commissioner Denmon restated his motion was to authorize and encourage to permit and cooperate. Mr. Puckett did not feel the item was listed as an action item with respect to a specific permit. Commissioner Denmon asked if there was corrective action that could occur. Mr. Puckett stated the Commission could amend the agenda, by 2/3 of the Commission voting to place it as an action item on the agenda. Commissioner Denmon then made a motion to amend the agenda to consider authorizing the Department to issue a permit relative to the proposal from Mr. Robertson and Mr. Franklin to raise free-flighted captive mallards. Commissioner Mouton seconded the motion. The motion passed with opposition from Commissioner Samanie. After Chairman Sagrera asked what procedural step was next, Mr. Puckett stated there was a need to vote for or against Commissioner Denmon's original motion. Secretary Landreneau asked for clarification on the study and wondered if there was enough information to consider the proposal a valid study. Commissioner Denmon restated again that the motion authorized and encouraged a permit be issued under the Secretary's authority. Secretary Landreneau wanted to make sure all of the elements of the study were presented to the Department and so more conversations would be needed with the two individuals. Commissioner Denmon asked that Mr. Robertson and Mr. Franklin be allowed to follow the procedure adopted by other states. Commissioner Samanie felt there was not enough information and wondered if the procedure other states followed was right and good for Louisiana. Commissioner Morrow stated that the motion by Commissioner Denmon was to authorize and empower the Secretary to permit, if appropriate, a free-flighted mallard operation for not more than 2,000 birds. He felt it was encumbered upon the Secretary to determine whether the study was

viable and feasible. Commissioner Miller noted the reason for suggesting this motion was that the window to obtain the ducklings would close before the Commission met again. So, the Commission was authorizing the Secretary, in his discretion, to proceed with the program if the Department saw fit. Commissioner Denmon added that the Commission was authorizing and encouraging this to happen in the same form as it was happening in other states. Commissioner King told Secretary Landreneau they were losing duck hunters from his area. Even though they have been provided with a broad perspective from different groups, the hunters are very frustrated and wondering what they could do. Secretary Landreneau stated they were hearing the same comments and they wanted to make sure the study would generate the right information and not further complicate the duck hunting situation in Louisiana. It would take a tremendous number of ducks to be reared and released in order to meet the expectations of the hunters. He then told Commissioner King they were meeting with people that raise pen-reared ducks within a week. With the motion, Secretary Landreneau noted they would look into the situation and expedite the formulation of a pilot program with the cooperators. Commissioner Denmon again stated his motion was to permit and cooperate with the two individuals under the proposal they gave to the Commission and not the Department's proposal. Hearing no further comments, the motion passed with no opposition.

Notice of Intent - Poverty Point Lake, Commercial Fish Netting Prohibition was handled by Mr. Bennie Fontenot. The request was to remove freshwater commercial fish netting from Poverty Point Lake. This was formally requested by the Poverty Point Watershed District, the Office of State Parks and local legislators and was supported by Department biological staff. The major activity in the lake was recreational fishing as well as conducting several research projects in an attempt to raise Florida trophy largemouth bass. Special regulations exist now on crappie fishing. Mr. Fontenot felt the lake did not support a commercial fishery, but if there was ever a problem, a special permit system could be enacted. Chairman Sagrera asked what size was the lake and Mr. Fontenot answered 2,347 acres. Then the Chairman asked Mr. Fontenot to read the proposal. Commissioner Denmon made a motion to accept the proposal. Commissioner Miller seconded the motion and it passed with no opposition.

(The full text of the Resolution and Notice of Intent are made a part of the record.)

RESOLUTION

LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION
LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

intent and final rule and the preparation of reports and correspondence to other agencies of government.

In accordance with Act #1183 of 1999, the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries/Wildlife and Fisheries Commission hereby issues its Family Impact Statement in connection with the preceding Notice of Intent: This Notice of Intent will have no impact on the six criteria set out at R.S.49:972(B).

Interested persons may submit written comments on the proposed rule to Bennie Fontenot, Administrator, Inland Fisheries Division, Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Box 98000, Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000 no later than 4:30 p.m., Thursday, August 4, 2005.

Wayne J. Sagrera
Chairman

The Commissioners agreed to hold the **October 2005 Meeting** on Thursday, October 6, 2005, beginning at 9:30 a.m. at the Baton Rouge Headquarters.

Chairman Sagrera then asked for **Public Comments**. Commissioner Samanie introduced a guest attending the meeting, his grandson, Robert Williams, V.

There being no further business, Commissioner Denmon made a motion to **Adjourn** the meeting and it was seconded by Commissioner King.

Dwight Landreneau
Secretary

DL:scf



Deer hunters using dogs get reprieve

By JOE MACALUSO

Advocate outdoors writer

Atchafalaya Basin hunters who use dogs to hunt deer won a reprieve from a ban on their deer-hunting method during Thursday's Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission meeting.

And, the commission authorized Department of Wildlife and Fisheries secretary Dwight Landreneau to approve a permit that will allow two north Louisiana men to raise as many as 2,000 "free-flighted captive mallard ducks" for release during the 2005-06 season.

For the deer hunters, the 7-0 vote reversed a decision the commission reached in May that would ban all deer hunting with dogs in more than 100,000 acres in the Atchafalaya Basin bounded by the East and West Guide levees, U.S. 90 on the south and Interstate 10 on the north. An exception in the regulation allowed a dog-use permit process for landowners and lessees holding 2,000 or more acres.

The vote touched off protests from deer-dog hunters that led to a 95-2 vote approving a concurrent resolution in the state House against the regulation.

Commission member Terry Denmon of Monroe said the LWFC was within its bounds to pass the hunting restriction for the upcoming season, but that problems with the deer-dog controversy highlighted a flaw in the way the LWFC acts on such matters.

"The problem is that we have a methodology-flawed process. There is the perception (by the deer-dog hunters) that there wasn't enough time for public comment," Denmon said.

"I agree that the commission needs to look at the procedures."

Commission member Fred Miller of Shreveport said public comment was included in the decision.

"To say that there was inadequate public comment is ludicrous," Miller said. "I supported the proposal then. ... and still support it. There was a spirit of compromise and I would support the same motion if it was made today."

After the regulation was rescinded, Miller moved to establish a committee to study the deer-dog issue. The motion was approved 7-0 to have Dwight

Landreneau to appoint members from user groups to meet with the LWFC's Hunting Regulations Committee to "develop statewide, uniform dog-hunting regulations no later than the December 2005 (LWFC) meeting ... so that we can post a notice of intent for the 2006-07 season."

Denmon brought the duck-raising issue to the LWFC at its May meeting. It's a plan formulated by legendary Louisiana duck hunter Phil Robertson and Monroe-area wildlife conservationist George Franklin.

LDWF biologist and duck study leader Robert Helm presented a report that indicated the program would cost the department \$260,000 and that raising and releasing ducks come with inherent problems.

Helm said biologists fear released mallards could breed with native mottled ducks and hybridize the native species, raise new baiting and live-decoy problems for the Enforcement Division, quality-of-hunt problems and negative costs-to-benefits ratios.

The commission laid the issue squarely in Landreneau's lap.

"We want to do what's right," Landreneau said.

In other action, the LWFC recognized Melissa Chen for her second-place artwork in the 2005 National Federal Junior Duck Stamp Art competition; learned from a new LDWF study that hunting and fishing activities in Louisiana produces \$7.1 billion in "total economic activity."

The LWFC also approved notices of intent for primates and a ban on commercial netting activities in Poverty Point Lake; approved changing the name of the Boise-Vernon Wildlife Management Area to the Clear Creek WMA; learned that Enforcement Division agents issued 1,612 citations -- including 21 DWIs, 14 in the Baton Rouge District -- and 315 written warnings in May; and, set its October meeting for Oct. 6 in Baton Rouge.

Click here to return to story:

http://www.2theadvocate.com/stories/060305/out_deer001.shtml

COMMISSION MEETING
ROLL CALL

Thursday, June 2, 2005
Baton Rouge, LA
Wildlife and Fisheries Building

	Attended	Absent
Wayne Sagrera (Chairman)	<u>✓</u>	___
Terry Denmon	<u>✓</u>	___
Fred Miller	<u>✓</u>	___
Henry Mouton	<u>✓</u>	___
Earl King	<u>✓</u>	___
Bobby Samanie	<u>✓</u>	___
Patrick Morrow	<u>✓</u>	___

~~Roll
Call~~

Mr. Chairman:

There are 7 Commissioners in attendance and we have a quorum.

Secretary Landreneau is also present.

Roll Call (Dog Hunting Issue)

Monaw Y

Morton Y

King Y

Saguna Y

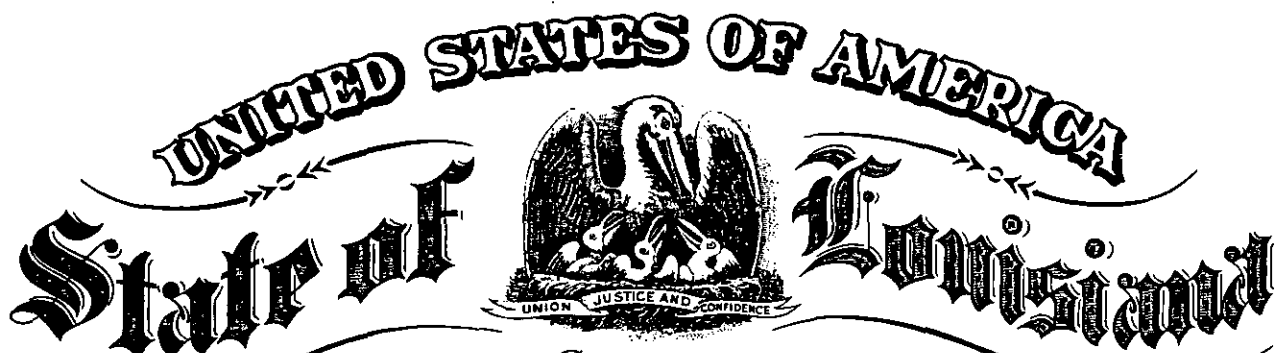
Dunham Y

Miller Y

Samanie Y

AGENDA
LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION
BATON ROUGE, LA
June 2, 2005
9:30 AM

- ✓1. Roll Call
- ✓2. Approval of Minutes of May 5, 2005
- ✓3. Commission Special Announcements
- ✓4. Presentation and Announcement of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Junior Duck Stamp Competition Winner - Robert Helm
- ✓5. Presentation on "Economic Benefits of Wildlife & Fisheries Activities in the State of Louisiana" - David Lavergne & Rob Southwick
- ✓6. Enforcement & Aviation Reports/May - Keith LaCaze
- ✓7. Notice of Intent - Rules and Regulations on Non-Human Primates - Phil Bowman
- ✓8. Consideration and Approval of Notice of Intent on General & WMA Hunting Rules & Regulations; Includes Consideration of Dog Hunting in Atchafalaya Basin - Jimmy Anthony
- ✓9. Public Comments - Season Dates and Bag Limits - Jimmy Anthony
- ✓10. Resolution - Change Name of Boise-Vernon WMA to Clear Creek WMA - Jimmy Anthony
- ✓11. Mallard Release Study Proposal - Robert Helm
- ✓12. Notice of Intent - Poverty Point Lake, Commercial Fish Netting Prohibition - Bennie Fontenot
13. Set October 2005 Meeting Date
14. Public Comments
15. Adjournment



Governor
Kathleen Babineaux Blanco

Official Statement

IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY
OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA
I, KATHLEEN BABINEAUX BLANCO,
TOGETHER WITH THE PEOPLE OF THIS STATE
HEREBY GIVE SPECIAL RECOGNITION TO

Melissa Chen

IN ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF
"BEST OF SHOW" AWARD FOR LOUISIANA'S 2005 FEDERAL JUNIOR
DUCK STAMP ART COMPETITION AND 2ND PLACE AWARD FOR THE
NATIONAL 2005 FEDERAL JUNIOR DUCK STAMP ART COMPETITION



In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my
hand officially and caused to be affixed the
Executive Seal of the State of Louisiana, at the
Capitol, in the City of Baton Rouge, on this
the 26TH day of MAY
A.D., 2005

Kathleen Babineaux Blanco
Governor of Louisiana

Executive Summary

The fish, wildlife and boating resources of Louisiana generate substantial benefits. Hundreds of thousands of people depend on the resources for recreation, work and as a source of nourishment. Actively managed by the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, these resources not only contribute to the standard of living and economic health of state residents, they also contribute significantly to the common good through state tax revenues. The major activities based on Louisiana's fish, wildlife and boating resources and their economic contributions in 2003 are:

	<u>Retail Sales or Harvest Sales</u>	<u>Total Economic Effect</u>	<u>Jobs Supported</u>	<u>Sales & Income Tax Revenues</u>
Hunting:	\$599 million	\$1,024 million	9,475	\$31 million
Recreational Fishing:	\$895 million	\$1,632 million	16,999	\$59 million
Non-Consumptive Fish and Wildlife Recreation:	\$175 million	\$317 million	3,324	\$12 million
Recreational Boating:	\$1,668 million	\$1,927 million	22,741	\$99 million
Commercial Fisheries:	\$1,956 million ¹	\$2,608 million	29,245	\$100 million
Alligator:	\$38 million ²	\$69 million	508	\$2 million
Reptile and Amphibian Collection:	\$0.9 million ²	\$1.2 million	14	\$0.05 million
Fur Harvest:	\$1.6 million ²	\$2.9 million	42	\$0.08 million
Net out Recreational Fishing/ Boating Duplicate Expend. ³	<u>(\$247 million)</u>	<u>(\$449 million)</u>	<u>(4,660)</u>	<u>(\$19 million)</u>
TOTAL:	\$5.1 billion	\$7.1 billion	77,688	\$284 million

Refer to the *RESULTS* section within this report for full details on the economic contributions of Louisiana's fish, wildlife and boating resources to the state economy, including greater details for hunting, sport and commercial fishing, and alligators.

¹ Retail sales for Commercial Fishing include dockside sales of \$294 million and value added at the processing, wholesale, retail, and restaurant levels.

² These values represent the sales proceeds received by the harvesters. Most processing, distribution, and retailing occur outside of Louisiana.

³ This adjustment removes duplicate expenditures (boating expenses by recreational anglers) that are included in both the recreational fishing and recreational boating impact estimates.

The Economic Benefits of Fisheries, Wildlife and Boating Resources in the State of Louisiana



Prepared by
Southwick Associates

for the
Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries

June 2, 2005

**The Economic Benefits of
Fisheries, Wildlife and Boating Resources
in the State of Louisiana**

Prepared by
Southwick Associates
(904) 277-9765

for the
Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries

June 2, 2005

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report was prepared on behalf of the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (LDWF) by Southwick Associates, Inc. Valuable assistance with data, guidance and draft reviews was provided by Herb Holloway and David Lavergne of the LDWF. This report was authored by Rob Southwick and Tom Allen. The authors remain responsible for all contents herein.

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³ This adjustment removes duplicate expenditures (boating expenses by recreational anglers) that are included in both the recreational fishing and recreational boating impact estimates.

INTRODUCTION

This report estimates the 2003 economic contributions of fish and wildlife-related commerce and recreation managed by the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries. Included in this report are specific economic estimates for the following activities:

- Hunting, including species-specific impacts
- Recreational fishing, including species-specific impacts
- Non-consumptive fish and wildlife recreation (bird watching, photography, etc.)
- Recreational boating
- Commercial fishing, with breakouts for major fisheries
- Alligator harvests, with details for major alligator-related activities
- Reptile and amphibian collection, and
- Fur harvesting

For each of the above activities, estimates are provided for the total revenues or retail sales generated in 2003 and the resulting jobs, income, sales and income tax revenues and total economic (multiplier) effects that are supported by each activity within the Louisiana economy. Some of the economic impacts reported herein were obtained from existing reports and updated to 2003. When existing data were not available, the economic impacts were estimated using the best available data sources and economic models. The specific methods used are described in the following sections.

ECONOMIC CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

The economic benefits of outdoor recreation and resource harvests can be estimated by two types of economic measures: economic impacts and economic values. Economic impacts address the business and financial activity resulting from some activity. Economic value measures the intrinsic value received by the user through participation in the activity. Technically, economic value measures the difference between what an individual would be willing to pay and what they actually pay for a commodity or activity. The difference is known as "consumer surplus". Only **economic impacts** are addressed in this report.

There are three types of economic impacts: direct, indirect and induced. A direct impact is created with the initial purchase made by the consumer. For example, when a person buys a shotgun for \$395 there is a *direct* impact to the retailer of \$395. (The direct impact is a gross impact and should not be confused with a net impact such as profit, etc.) Indirect impacts are secondary effects generated from a direct impact. For example, the retailer must purchase a replacement shotgun; the gun manufacturer must purchase additional metals, wood, etc. for production; metal producers must buy inputs, and so on. Therefore, the original expenditure of \$395 benefits other related industries. Induced impacts result from the wages and salaries paid by the directly and indirectly impacted industries. The employees of these industries spend their income on various goods and services. These expenditures in turn create a continual cycle of additional impacts.

The sum of the direct, indirect and induced impacts equals the total economic impact. As the dollars from the original retail purchase go through round after round of indirect and induced effects, the economic impact of the original purchase is multiplied, benefiting many industries and individuals. Likewise, the reverse is true. If a particular item or industry is removed from the economy, the economic loss is greater than the original lost retail sale. Once the original retail purchase is made, each successive round of spending is smaller than the previous round. When the economic benefits are no longer measurable, the economic impact ends.

Definitions:

Retail Sales: For hunting, recreational fishing, boating and non-consumptive recreation, retail sales equals the dollars spent by the participants to partake in their activity, including meals, lodging, travel and equipment.

For commercial activities (commercial fishing, alligator harvests, fur, etc.), the harvester's revenues (gross revenues), or sales proceeds, are the initial source of dollars. For commercial fishing, this is the "dockside" or "ex-vessel" value.

**Total Economic, or
Multiplier, Effect:**

The total multiplier (or ripple) effect in the economy created by successive rounds of retailer, manufacturer and others' expenditures. These successive rounds of spending generate additional economic benefits, with each round becoming smaller and smaller until they can no longer be measured.

Jobs:

The total number of jobs supported by the many rounds of spending described above. In this report, this figure represents the actual number of jobs, or people employed to some level, and not "full time equivalents."

**Income or
Earnings:**

The total wages and salaries paid to employees by all of the industries enhanced by the total rounds of spending, plus the profits and dividends earned by business owners. Income is sometimes referred to as earnings.

Tax Revenues:

The total sales and income tax revenues paid to government as a result of the retail sales, wages and salaries described above.

**Non-Consumptive
Recreation:**

The viewing of birds, wildlife and fish, including watching, photography and feeding activities, both around the home ("residential") and away from home ("non-residential").

METHODS

The methodology discussion is divided into several sections. First, the methodologies used to estimate the economic contributions of sport fishing, hunting and non-consumptive recreation are presented. The economic estimates for these three activities were generated using the same data source and analytical procedures. Next, the methodologies used to estimate the contributions from other fish and wildlife-related activities are presented. The results are presented in the following chapter.

Recreational Fishing, Hunting and Non-Consumptive Fish and Wildlife Recreation

The expenditure data used to estimate the economic impacts from recreational fishing, recreational hunting, and non-consumptive recreation were obtained from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's 2001 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife-Associated Recreation (2001 National Survey).

The economic impacts from Louisiana sportfishing were obtained from Sportfishing in America: Values of Our Traditional Pastime, released by the American Sportfishing Association in 2003. The hunting impacts were obtained from The Economic Importance of Hunting in America, released by the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies in 2003. Both of these reports were developed by Southwick Associates, Inc. using the same methods described below for non-consumptive recreation. Also, both are based on expenditure data from the 2001 National Survey. Besides adjusting the sportfishing and hunting impacts from 2001 levels to 2003, no other adjustments were made. Impact estimates specific to marine sport fishing are also available from NOAA Fisheries, but they do not provide impacts for freshwater fishing or hunting, nor do they provide reasonable comparisons to freshwater fishing, and therefore are not used here.²

The economic contributions of non-consumptive fish and wildlife recreation (bird watching, wildlife observation and photography, and feeding) were produced as part of this report. Based on the detailed data and economic modeling information available, accurate

² Marine recreational fishing expenditures estimated by NOAA Fisheries are substantially higher than those estimated by the USFWS. NOAA Fisheries reports \$1.18 billion for marine recreational fishing annually in Louisiana in 1999/2000 and the USFWS estimates \$435 million in 2001. Differences may lie in the methodologies employed. NOAA uses a combination of surveys to estimate expenditures by coastal and inland residents and typically larger sample sizes while the USFWS utilizes the U.S. Census Bureau's established "Current Population Survey" sample. Recognizing the high values reported by NOAA, the USFWS estimates reported here can be considered the low end of a range.

impact estimates were possible. The methods used to estimate the economic impacts of these activities are separated into six stages:

- 1) Tabulate recreationists' expenditures;
- 2) Calculate the expenditures attributable to Louisiana;
- 3) Disaggregate the expenditures into retail, wholesale, and manufacturer portions;
- 4) Generate economic impact estimates by applying economic multipliers to the adjusted expenditures;
- 5) Calculate sales and income tax revenues; and
- 6) Adjust the 2001 results to reflect 2003 price and participation levels.

Expenditures

Outdoor recreation expenditures were obtained from the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service's 2001 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation (2001 National Survey). The Survey contains data on trip-related expenditures (food, lodging, fuel, etc.) where the primary purpose of the purchase was for hunting, fishing or non-consumptive recreation activities, and equipment expenditures (guns, decoys, boats, fishing reels, guide books, binoculars, etc.). Both resident and non-resident expenditures are included in the hunting, recreational fishing and non-consumptive analyses.

Data specific to Louisiana were obtained from the 2001 National Survey for all angling, hunting and non-consumptive expenditures. Hunting expenditures were subdivided into big game, small game and migratory bird hunting files, and further separated into expenditure estimates made by hunters targeting specific species. Fishing data were separated by freshwater and saltwater and for anglers targeting individual species as well. Data for non-consumptive recreation were divided into residential and non-residential ("away from home") categories. Also obtained were the total days of participation for each type of activity. After the data were loaded, expenditures per day of activity were calculated by dividing total expenditures by total days.

For non-consumptive recreation expenditures, care was taken when assigning dollars to specific activities. Certain equipment expenditures were not allocated to non-residential activities, as they are typically used for wildlife-related activities around the home. These include bird houses, bird feeders and commercial bird seed. Likewise, other expenditures, such as camping equipment, travel costs, etc., were fully assigned to non-residential activities.

Margins

Retail sales (recreationist expenditures) were separated into manufacturing, wholesale and retail sub-categories, because economic impact analysis treats each segment as a separate industry. The portion of each retail sale attributed to each segment is known as a margin. For example, 70 percent of the final retail dollar value of a shotgun sale may

be attributed to the manufacturer, 5 percent to the wholesaler and 25 percent to the retailer. This means the manufacturing industry received 70 percent of the final retail price, the wholesaler 5 percent, and the retailer received 25 percent. Service-related expenditures such as repairs, taxidermy and lodging are not subject to the above process because service industries "stand alone" with no "goods" progressing through marketing segments.

The margins represent the net receipts received by the retailer or wholesaler after costs of goods sold are subtracted. From the margin earned by the business, all other expenses are subtracted such as parts, overhead, taxes, labor, etc. Any net remaining dollars would be profit. The expenses for items such as parts, overhead, taxes, labor, etc. create the indirect and induced impacts.

Data used to calculate margins came from the Census of Retail Trade: Measures of Values Produced and the Census of Wholesale Trade: Measures of Values Produced. These two Department of Commerce documents contain national sales figures for most retail and wholesale industry sectors as well as gross profits. Gross profit is the revenue remaining after the cost of the goods sold is subtracted from the sales price. To derive margins, each wholesale and retail industry's gross profit is divided by its total cost of goods sold. This produces the average mark-up for that industry. Next, two formulas are applied to estimate the margin for each sector:

Retail margin = $R/(1+R)$, where R = retail mark-up

Wholesale margin = $W/\{(1+W)(1+R)\}$, where W = wholesale mark-up.

These formulas estimate the percentage of a product's final selling price that accrue to each sector. The manufacturing margin is derived by summing the retail and wholesale margins and subtracting the total from 100 percent.

Economic Modeling

To estimate economic impacts, the adjusted expenditure data were analyzed using economic multipliers from the Regional Input-Output Modeling System (RIMS-II) developed by the U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Input-output models describe how sales in one industry impact other industries. For example, once a sportsman makes a purchase, the retailer buys more merchandise from wholesalers, who buy more from manufacturers, who, in turn, purchase new inputs and supplies. In addition, the wages and salaries paid by these businesses stimulate more impacts. So, the initial purchase creates numerous rounds of purchasing. Input-output analysis tracks how the various rounds of purchasing benefit other industries and estimates the resulting economic impacts.

The relationships between industries are explained through multipliers. For example, an earnings multiplier of .09 for industry X would indicate that for every dollar received by the industry under study, nine cents would be paid to the employees and

owners of industry X. The RIMS-II model provides multipliers for all major industries including direct, indirect and induced effects. The RIMS-II model includes output, earnings and employment multipliers. The output multiplier measures the total economic effects created by the original retail sale. The earnings multiplier measures the total salaries and wages generated by the original retail sale plus business profits and dividends paid to owners. The employment multiplier estimates the number of jobs (full and part-time) supported by the original retail sale.

To apply the RIMS-II model, recreationist expenditures are matched to the appropriate output, earnings and employment multipliers. For example, dollars expended for petroleum products are multiplied separately by the earnings, output and employment multipliers specific to petroleum refining. The resulting estimates describe the salaries and wages, total economic effects, and jobs supported by the refining industry as a result of fuel purchases made by recreationists. This same process is repeated for all reported expenditures. After all expenditures and multipliers have been matched, the retail, wholesale and manufacturing results for each category are then summed.

Tax Revenues

State sales tax estimates were based on Louisiana's general and fuel sales tax rates. Sales tax revenues were calculated by multiplying all retail purchases subject to sales taxes by the 2001 state sales tax rate of 4 percent. Due to the widely differing rates for city and parish sales and use taxes, these taxes were not included in this study. The first step in estimating fuel taxes was to determine the gallons of fuel consumed by recreationists. This was done by dividing the total expenditures for fuel by the average price charged for a gallon of fuel as reported by the American Petroleum Institute for the summer of 2001. Then, the number of gallons purchased was multiplied by the tax charged per gallon of fuel in 2001 (typically 20 cents, as reported by the State of Louisiana) to generate an estimate of fuel taxes paid by recreationists. The results were then adjusted to 2003 levels using the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U).

State and federal income tax revenues were determined by first dividing the total earnings estimated per activity by the total number of jobs supported. This produced an estimate of the average income generated per job. Next, a standard deduction was subtracted (based on federal deduction rates) and the remaining amount was multiplied by the respective 2001 income tax rates. The results were then multiplied by the total number of jobs and adjusted for inflation to 2003 levels to arrive at the final income tax estimates.

Adjusting 2001 Results to 2003

Adjustments were made to convert the 2001 National Survey data to 2003 levels. The first modification involved adjusting the 2001 numbers to reflect 2003 participation levels. This was accomplished by multiplying the 2001 impacts by the net change in the

number of anglers and hunters, respectively. The number of certified fishing license holders in Louisiana in 2001 was 613,843, according to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Federal Aid. In 2003 there were 627,551 license holders, representing an increase of 2.2 percent. There were 270,907 certified hunting license holders in 2001 and 268,793 in 2003, representing a decrease of 0.8 percent. Since licenses are not sold for non-consumptive recreation (other than on wildlife management areas) and reliable data could not be located explaining statewide participation trends from 2001 to 2003, no adjustments were made to the non-consumptive recreation data.

The second adjustment entailed multiplying the 2001 monetary estimates by the increase in prices (inflation) experienced from 2001 to 2003. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, inflation from 2001 to 2003 was 4 percent. Jobs estimates were not adjusted for inflation since the average wage per job typically rises with inflation. Final results for hunting, sportfishing and non-consumptive recreation are presented in Tables 4-6 of the "Results" chapter.

Guides/Charterboat Impacts

Limited data are available regarding the economic effects of guides and charterboats. The amount spent by marine and freshwater anglers was estimated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's 2001 National Survey. The sample size was low, with 9 of 207 freshwater anglers reporting expenditures for such services, and 13 of 149 marine anglers reporting expenditures. NOAA Fisheries provided information on the percentage of marine anglers using guide and charterboat services. Results are presented in Table 5a. Economic impact estimates were not possible, due to a lack of reliable estimates regarding how much was spent by charter and guide boat customers on other items such as lodging, travel, etc.

Recreational Boating

There were no existing studies reporting the economic impacts of Louisiana boating. Therefore, impact estimates were generated as part of this project. The typical annual expenditures per boater were developed using data from the National Boater Panel Survey 2003, produced by the Recreational Marine Research Center (RMRC) at Michigan State University, funded by the National Marine Manufacturers Association. The dollar estimates developed from the RMRC data are presented in Tables 1 and 2, and are divided into two major categories: one for boats kept at marinas, and the other for trailered boats. The RMRC expenditure data were provided in detailed categories for boats based on length. To develop averages for the amounts spent for all trailered boats and all marina boats, data from the National Marine Manufacturers Association were used to develop weighted averages of the amounts spent for trailered and marina boats, respectively.

Table 1. Per-Trip Expenditures (per boat per day)		
Category	Trailerred Boats:	Marina Boats:
Boat fuel	\$21.18	\$30.69
Temp dockage	\$2.18	\$3.17
Pumpout/launch	\$1.07	\$0.98
Repair/maint	\$9.62	\$8.95
Marine supplies	\$6.72	\$8.95
Restaurant	\$18.12	\$22.88
Groceries	\$13.75	\$15.51
Auto gas	\$12.65	\$11.34
Souvenirs & misc.	\$2.80	\$2.93
Recreation	\$3.65	\$3.34
<u>Other (lodging)</u>	<u>\$10.74</u>	<u>\$13.07</u>
Total	\$102.47	\$121.80
Avg Annual Days of Boating in Louisiana:		
	31.5	35.6

Table 2. Annual Craft Expenditures (per boat)		
Category	Trailerred Boats:	Marina Boats:
Slip	\$8.05	\$1,203.85
Yacht dues	\$38.32	\$161.21
Off seas storage	\$44.05	\$184.83
Put in haul out	\$67.76	\$121.08
Insurance	\$241.60	\$350.62
Repairs	\$489.84	\$760.91
Equipment	\$636.80	\$714.09
<u>Taxes</u>	<u>\$62.19</u>	<u>\$69.48</u>
Total	\$1,589	\$3,566
Annual loan payments:	\$546.27	\$850.59

The next step was to expand the per-trip and annual per-boater expenditures to represent the total expenditures made by Louisiana boaters annually. To do so, the following information was needed:

1. The total number of boating days annually in Louisiana, and
2. The total number of trailered boats and boats kept in marinas.

Research conducted by the RMRC indicates that boater expenditures vary little based on a boater's state of residence. Therefore no adjustments were made to adjust the national boating expenditures to reflect Louisiana only.

The number of state-registered boats was provided by the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries. This number does not include USCG-documented vessels. State records do not record where boats are stored. Therefore, the following steps were taken to estimate the number of trailered boats and the number kept in marinas:

1. The number of leased or rented boat slips in Louisiana (6,919) was calculated using data from the 2002 Louisiana Marina Directory produced by the Louisiana Sea Grant Program (Marks et al, 2003). Data regarding the number of private boat slips in Louisiana are not available.
2. The percentage of occupied slips (90 percent) was estimated by contacting officials with the Louisiana Marina and Boatyard Association, yielding an estimate of 6,227 boats kept at marinas in Louisiana in 2002.
3. The number of boats in marinas was then subtracted from the total number of registered boats (307,051), yielding the estimated number of trailered boats (300,824). No data was available to adjust the 2002 estimate to 2003. The assumption was made that the total number of boats remained stable into 2003.

Total boating days were projected by multiplying the total number of boats by the average number of user days per boat. Based on data from the RMRC, it was estimated that the average trailered boat was used 31.5 days per year. With 300,824 trailered boats, this translates to 9.476 million days of boating for 2003. For marina boats, the RMRC reported 35.6 days of use per year, for an estimated 221,681 total days of boating by marina-kept boats in Louisiana in 2003.

Total travel-related expenditures for boating were derived by multiplying the total spent per trip (Table 1) by the total days of boating for trailered and marina boats respectively. Annual craft expenditures were derived by multiplying the annual expense per boat (Table 2) by the total number of trailered and marina boats, respectively. Appendix B presents detailed estimates of annual Louisiana boating expenditures.

Just as in the hunting, sportfishing and non-consumptive recreation studies, expenditures were divided into retail, wholesale and manufacturer categories and processed accordingly. Adjustments were also made for dollars leaving the state, which

cease to have an impact on Louisiana's economy. The economic impacts from Louisiana boating were then estimated by multiplying the adjusted expenditures by multipliers provided by the RMRC. These multipliers are based on the IMPLAN® economic modeling system developed by the Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Inc. (MIG, Inc.). These multipliers, which are specific to Louisiana, estimate the jobs, earnings and multiplier effects created by boater's retail dollars. The final economic impacts are presented in Table 7.

State sales tax estimates were based on state general and fuel sales tax rates. Sales tax revenues were calculated by multiplying all retail purchases subject to sales tax by the 2003 state sales tax rates (4 percent for consumer goods, and an average of 20 cents/gallon for fuel). Due to the widely varying rates, local and city-specific taxes were excluded, as were any wholesaler/manufacturer and special-use taxes. State and federal income tax revenues were calculated using the same methods described for the sportfishing, hunting and non-consumptive recreation impacts.

Notes:

1) The boating expenditures made as part of a boater's *fishing* activities are also included in the sport fishing impacts presented in this report. To some degree, this represents a double-counting of boater's fishing-related expenditures and economic impacts. To adjust for this issue, boating-related expenditures reported by resident anglers were removed from the sportfishing analysis when tabulating the total economic impact from all fish, wildlife and boating resources. Non-resident angler boating expenditures were left in as non-residents are not included in the boating impacts analysis. This adjustment is not made in the recreational fishing impacts reported in Table 5.

2) Based on a lack of data, the recreational boating figures calculated here do not include impacts for non-resident boaters nor larger craft documented with the U.S. Coast Guard.

Commercial Fisheries

The economic contributions of Louisiana's commercial fisheries were calculated using existing data sources. Landings data were obtained from the NOAA Fisheries website (personal communication from the National Marine Fisheries Service, Fisheries Statistics and Economics Division). Landings values, which report the dollar value paid to the harvester, were obtained for all species individually. Species were then grouped into larger categories, as shown in Table 3. Appendix B provides landings values by individual species.

Table 3: 2003 Commercial Fisheries Landings

	Value of Landings
Freshwater Finfish	\$3,326,997
Marine Finfish	\$83,913,848
Freshwater Shellfish	\$4,844,448
Marine Shellfish	
Shrimp	\$134,966,339
Crab	\$ 33,647,878
Oyster	\$ 33,375,501
Unclassified	\$ 50,604
	<u>\$202,040,322</u>
All Commercial Fisheries	\$294,125,615

Economic impacts from commercial fisheries were estimated using multipliers from an earlier version of this document (1997) (newer multipliers for fisheries specific to Louisiana could not be obtained). Multipliers were derived from the Economic Impact of the Commercial Fishing Industry in the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic Regions (1984) by Kearney/Centaur for the Gulf and South Atlantic Fisheries Development Foundation, Inc. (exhibit 6-14, p. 187-9). This study quantified the economic contributions of commercial landings as they moved through the processing and wholesale sectors to the final retail and restaurant consumers. This study also estimated the extra value added to fishery products as they moved through each sector (processing, wholesale, etc.), and the total jobs and economic activity supported by each sector. By comparing the "value added" produced at each sector to the initial ex-vessel value, ratios were obtained. These ratios were then used to estimate the total value added, the number of jobs supported by the trade, and the total economic activity resulting from Louisiana commercial fishery landings.

Some adjustments had to be made. First, the ratios described in the paragraph above estimate the economic impacts of Louisiana commercial landings on the *national* economy. No economic models could be located that modeled only the state economy. The scope of this project, however, is to estimate economic contributions at the *state* level only. National economic analyses typically report larger impacts than state-level analyses for every dollar handled by a specific industry. This is due to the fact that as an industry spends its revenues (and therefore creates economic impacts), the money spent leaves the state economy sooner than it leaves the national economy. For example, if a Louisiana shrimp processor sells his product to a Texas wholesaler, the economic effects on the Louisiana economy end, while the effects on the national economy continue. Not until the shrimp are sold to the final consumer or exported does the impact cease on the national economy. Recognizing this, the national commercial fishery multipliers derived from the Kearney report had to be reduced. These adjustments were made by comparing

the state and national impacts of various industries for which data were available (hunting and fishing studies, specifically). The average difference between the state and national multipliers was then used to adjust the economic contributions of Louisiana's commercial fisheries to reflect state-level impacts versus national-level impacts.

Sales and income tax revenues were estimated by first averaging the ratios of tax revenues to retail sales for both sportfishing and hunting (the only two wildlife-based resource uses for which Louisiana sales and income tax revenue estimates were available), and then matching the average ratio to commercial fishery retail sales to derive the tax dollars from commercial fisheries and related activities. Table 8 presents the final economic impact estimates for Louisiana's commercial fisheries.

Alligator Harvest

The economic contributions of the alligator harvest were obtained from Alligator Use in the Louisiana Economy: Marsh to Market, prepared by the Louisiana Sea Grant Marine Extension Program (Roberts, 2001). This document examined the economic contribution of both wild and farm harvests, and egg collections. Wild and farm harvests included hide and meat revenues. The Roberts study also included economic impacts created from alligator-related swamp tours, which were excluded here because such impacts are theoretically included as part of the non-consumptive fish and wildlife-related recreation. Using estimates from the Sea Grant report, ratios were developed by comparing sales (revenues) to total output (multiplier effect) and jobs. These ratios were matched with actual revenues from all farm, wild and egg sales from the 2003 season as reported by the LDWF. The results were the total estimated economic contributions of the Louisiana alligator trade. The jobs multiplier was adjusted for inflation, recognizing that a greater number of dollars are needed each year to support a job due to inflation's eroding effects. The Roberts 2001 report did not estimate earnings (salaries, wages and profits), nor state sales and income tax revenues. Earnings were estimated by applying the ratio of retail sales-to-earnings from the commercial fishing results to alligator's retail sales (revenue). For lack of a better estimate, tax revenues were estimated by applying the average ratio of tax revenues-to-retail sales for sportfishing and hunting to the sales revenues from the alligator trade. Table 9 lists the economic impact results.

Reptile and Amphibian Collection

The Louisiana economy also benefits from the collection of other reptiles and amphibians for human consumption, laboratory research and the pet trade. Only exports from Louisiana are recorded. A one percent excise tax is collected on all reptile and amphibian exports. In 2003, the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries collected \$9,276.52, translating into total exports of \$927,520. The value of shipments within the state is unknown and therefore excluded from this analysis.

The economic contributions of these shipments were estimated by using economic multipliers from the commercial fishing portion of this report, since both activities represent the harvest of a wild resource for commercial sale. Recognizing that commercial harvesting employs a processing sector and most reptile amphibian exports are shipped whole and/or live, better multipliers are needed, but could not be located. Economic multipliers for the reptile and amphibian trade were not available, and generating customized multipliers was beyond the scope of this study. Ratios were developed by comparing commercial fishery sales (industry revenues) to total output (multiplier effect), income and jobs. These ratios were used with the 2003 reptile and amphibian export values reported above. The results were the total estimated economic contributions of the Louisiana reptile and amphibian trade. State sales and income tax revenues were also estimated using the multiplier ratios applied in the commercial fisheries portion of this study. See Table 10 for the results.

Fur Harvest

The value of the annual state fur harvest is estimated by the LDWF. To estimate the economic impacts of fur harvesting, multipliers were borrowed from a national economic study of trapping conducted in 1993 titled *An Economic Profile of the U.S. Fur Industry* (Southwick et al.). Ratios were developed by comparing sales (industry revenues) to total output (multiplier effect), income and jobs in the Southwick fur industry study, and adjusting to reflect state-level impacts only (versus national-level impacts). Differences in the impacts from available hunting data were used to make this adjustment. These ratios were then utilized with 2002/2003 fur harvest value data as reported by the LDWF. The results were the total estimated economic contributions of the Louisiana fur trade. State sales and income tax revenues were estimated by first averaging the ratios of tax revenues to retail sales for both sportfishing and hunting (the only two wildlife based resource uses for which Louisiana tax revenue estimates are available), and matching the average ratio to fur harvesting revenues. Table 11 provides the final impact estimates.

The Economic Contributions of Louisiana's Fisheries, Wildlife and Boating Resources

The economic contributions of all fishery, wildlife and boating related activities are estimated by summing the results for all activities described in this report, and are reported in Table 12. Adjustments were made to the total to eliminate any double counting of angler's boating expenditures. These expenditures are including in the individual recreational fishing and boating results (Tables 5 and 7), but have been adjusted in Table 12. Table 12 does not include non-resident boater impacts nor impacts created by larger recreational craft documented with the U.S. Coast Guard and operating in Louisiana waters, but not registered with the State.

RESULTS

The 2003 economic contributions of Louisiana's fisheries, wildlife and boating resources to the state economy are presented below. The combined contributions of all activities are presented last.

Table 4: Recreational Hunting³

	<u>Retail Sales</u>	<u>Total Economic Effect</u>	<u>Earnings</u>	<u>Jobs Supported</u>	<u>Sales Tax Revenues</u>	<u>State Income Tax Revenues</u>	<u>Fed. Income Tax Rev.</u>
All Hunting:	\$599,474,791	\$1,023,913,412	\$218,569,876	9,475	\$26,127,852	\$5,331,739	\$33,339,398
Residents Only:	\$572,027,589	\$973,153,155	\$206,016,190	8,929	\$24,856,579	\$5,024,398	\$31,417,595
Non-Residents Only:	\$27,447,201	\$50,760,258	\$12,553,686	546	\$1,271,273	\$307,341	\$1,921,802
Deer Hunting:	\$190,979,878	\$331,124,731	\$75,120,615	3,456	\$9,024,338	\$1,760,704	\$10,895,278
Residents Only:	\$186,302,529	\$322,465,429	\$73,160,824	3,373	\$8,819,434	\$1,718,722	\$10,635,495
Non-Residents Only:	\$4,677,349	\$8,659,302	\$1,959,790	82	\$204,905	\$41,982	\$259,783
Migratory Game Birds (duck, geese, dove, other):	\$108,990,803	\$198,146,038	\$46,047,725	2,111	\$4,897,682	\$1,081,787	\$6,698,275
Residents Only:	\$96,169,054	\$174,109,892	\$40,235,837	1,866	\$4,315,442	\$956,185	\$5,920,570
Non-Residents Only:	\$12,821,749	\$24,036,146	\$5,811,888	245	\$582,240	\$125,601	\$777,705
Ducks:	\$89,142,867	\$164,058,027	\$37,624,712	1,731	\$4,138,061	\$881,859	\$5,643,707
Residents Only:	\$82,036,284	\$150,400,588	\$34,510,803	1,596	\$3,784,428	\$813,158	\$5,204,030
Non-Residents Only:	\$7,106,583	\$13,657,439	\$3,113,909	135	\$353,633	\$68,702	\$439,676
Rabbit:	\$14,533,261	\$26,721,834	\$5,625,352	255	\$684,933	\$133,196	\$843,803
Residents Only:	\$14,533,261	\$26,721,834	\$5,625,352	255	\$684,933	\$133,196	\$843,803
Non-Residents Only:	\$0	\$0	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Squirrel:	\$16,731,796	\$30,451,201	\$6,824,164	307	\$854,152	\$162,525	\$1,023,625
Residents Only:	\$16,017,507	\$29,103,555	\$6,577,873	296	\$773,913	\$157,072	\$989,285
Non-Residents Only:	\$714,289	\$1,347,646	\$246,291	10	\$80,240	\$5,452	\$34,340

³ Some categories in this table contain species also included in other categories, such as "Migratory Game Birds," which includes "Ducks". Therefore, do not sum the categories above. The total hunting impacts from all forms of hunting are presented in the first category, "All Hunting."

Table 5: Recreational Fishing⁴

	<u>Retail Sales</u>	<u>Total Economic Effect</u>	<u>Earnings</u>	<u>Jobs Supported</u>	<u>Sales Tax Revenues</u>	<u>State Income Tax Revenues</u>	<u>Fed. Income Tax Rev.</u>
All Fishing:	\$895,330,569	\$1,631,816,196	\$395,247,350	16,999	\$49,713,013	\$9,690,254	\$60,670,849
Residents Only:	\$807,716,796	\$1,464,823,549	\$354,565,762	15,225	\$44,611,184	\$8,679,051	\$54,339,688
Non-Residents Only:	\$87,613,773	\$166,992,646	\$40,681,588	1,774	\$5,101,829	\$1,011,203	\$6,331,161
Freshwater Fishing:	\$444,590,117	\$806,828,401	\$196,831,680	8,419	\$25,357,736	\$4,842,357	\$30,344,487
Residents Only:	\$415,362,842	\$751,396,310	\$184,501,796	7,890	\$22,700,579	\$4,538,183	\$28,438,386
Non-Residents Only:	\$29,227,275	\$55,432,091	\$12,329,884	529	\$2,657,157	\$304,175	\$1,906,101
Saltwater Fishing:	\$435,324,520	\$792,578,882	\$190,687,663	8,276	\$24,355,277	\$4,648,248	\$29,060,206
Residents Only:	\$383,475,477	\$694,762,015	\$165,613,185	7,160	\$21,910,605	\$4,021,376	\$25,141,087
Non-Residents Only:	\$51,849,044	\$97,816,866	\$25,074,478	1,116	\$2,444,672	\$626,872	\$3,919,119
Largemouth Bass	\$137,317,586	\$253,189,152	\$65,297,361	2,727	\$7,891,921	\$1,630,286	\$10,253,872
Residents Only:	\$128,577,991	\$236,567,112	\$61,790,348	2,576	\$7,000,283	\$1,540,141	\$9,686,897
Non-Residents Only:	\$8,739,595	\$16,622,040	\$3,507,013	151	\$891,637	\$90,145	\$566,975
Crappie	\$55,692,991	\$102,205,856	\$24,291,489	1,061	\$3,551,104	\$589,736	\$3,683,119
Residents Only:	\$53,292,134	\$97,663,083	\$23,296,131	1,017	\$3,330,876	\$565,325	\$3,530,665
Non-Residents Only:	\$2,400,857	\$4,542,773	\$995,357	44	\$220,229	\$24,411	\$152,454
Panfish⁵	\$42,953,114	\$80,332,195	\$19,997,197	900	\$2,629,450	\$475,730	\$2,999,580
Residents Only:	\$37,152,050	\$69,543,911	\$17,239,742	788	\$2,240,071	\$416,553	\$2,626,456
Non-Residents Only:	\$5,801,063	\$10,788,283	\$2,757,455	112	\$389,378	\$59,177	\$373,123
White Bass	\$17,494,053	\$33,081,795	\$7,919,852	358	\$1,259,381	\$187,965	\$1,171,743
Residents Only:	\$14,804,885	\$27,943,428	\$6,829,640	310	\$998,157	\$163,063	\$1,030,592
Non-Residents Only:	\$2,689,168	\$5,138,367	\$1,090,212	47	\$261,224	\$24,902	\$157,386
Catfish (freshwater)	\$65,183,408	\$117,889,461	\$27,138,959	1,193	\$4,039,091	\$655,919	\$4,091,736
Residents Only:	\$57,807,042	\$103,793,768	\$24,075,058	1,059	\$3,365,616	\$581,957	\$3,630,352
Non-Residents Only:	\$7,376,365	\$14,095,693	\$3,063,901	135	\$673,476	\$73,961	\$461,384
Flounder	\$28,648,137	\$53,223,863	\$14,175,311	607	\$1,346,749	\$348,360	\$2,182,396
Residents Only:	\$22,374,589	\$41,478,490	\$11,157,991	470	\$1,122,156	\$269,532	\$1,688,555
Non-Residents Only:	\$6,273,548	\$11,745,373	\$3,017,320	137	\$224,593	\$78,828	\$493,842
Red Drum	\$149,366,609	\$274,843,229	\$69,492,281	3,054	\$7,532,871	\$1,680,341	\$10,483,530
Residents Only:	\$125,986,277	\$231,282,444	\$58,365,807	2,581	\$6,476,549	\$1,420,435	\$8,861,993
Non-Residents Only:	\$23,380,332	\$43,560,784	\$11,126,474	472	\$1,056,322	\$259,906	\$1,621,537
Saltwater Trout⁶	\$87,103,568	\$161,573,565	\$41,956,928	1,848	\$4,253,190	\$1,013,166	\$6,318,878
Residents Only:	\$71,474,175	\$132,326,156	\$34,255,057	1,506	\$3,601,569	\$825,999	\$5,151,563
Non-Residents Only:	\$15,629,392	\$29,247,409	\$7,701,871	341	\$651,621	\$187,167	\$1,167,315

⁴ Some categories in this table contain species also included in other categories. Do not sum the categories. The total impacts from all forms of fishing are presented in the first category, "All Fishing."

⁵ Panfish include bream/bluegill, shellcracker, longear and similar species. Crappie are not included.

⁶ Survey respondents were asked if they fished for "Seatrout (weakfish)." It is likely many Louisiana anglers included expenditures for sand and white trout along with spotted seatrout in their responses.

Table 5a: Guide and Charterboat Data**Angler Expenditures for Guides and Charterboats:**

Freshwater fishing:	\$3.5 million (2.0% of all freshwater expenditures)
Saltwater fishing:	\$28.2 million (12.8% of all marine expenditures)

Percent of Marine Anglers Using Charterboat and Guide Services:

All Anglers:	8.6 percent
Resident Anglers:	3.5 percent
Non-Resident Anglers:	24.3 percent

Table 6: Non-Consumptive Fish and Wildlife Recreation

	<u>Retail Sales</u>	<u>Total Economic Effect</u>	<u>Earnings</u>	<u>Jobs Supported</u>	<u>Sales Tax Revenues</u>	<u>State Income Tax Revenues</u>	<u>Fed. Income Tax Rev.</u>
All Wildlife							
Watching Activities:	\$175,157,058	\$317,435,573	\$74,632,685	3,324	\$8,931,085	\$2,772,971	\$11,194,903
Residents Only:	\$139,865,142	\$251,280,675	\$58,927,150	2,632	\$6,769,728	\$2,195,571	\$8,863,851
Non-Residents Only:	\$35,291,916	\$66,154,899	\$15,705,535	692	\$2,161,357	\$577,400	\$2,331,052

Table 7: Recreational Boating

	<u>Retail Sales</u>	<u>Total Economic Effect</u>	<u>Earnings</u>	<u>Jobs Supported</u>	<u>Sales Tax Revenues</u>	<u>State Income Tax Revenues</u>	<u>Fed. Income Tax Rev.</u>
	\$1,667,872,172	\$1,927,223,430	608,668,091	22,741	\$82,650,846	\$16,442,817	\$102,889,345

Table 8: Commercial Fisheries

	<u>Landings</u>	<u>Retail Sales</u>	<u>Total Economic Effect</u>	<u>Earnings</u>	<u>Jobs Supported</u>	<u>Sales Tax Revenues</u>	<u>State Income Tax Revenues</u>	<u>Fed. Income Tax Rev.</u>
Freshwater								
Finfish	\$3,326,997	\$22,123,793	\$29,498,390	\$4,742,920	331	\$909,183	\$218,077	\$1,364,794
Marine								
Finfish	\$83,913,848	\$558,008,489	\$744,011,319	\$119,626,391	8,344	\$22,931,492	\$5,500,369	\$34,422,978
Freshwater								
Shellfish	\$4,844,448	\$32,214,505	\$42,952,674	\$6,906,176	482	\$1,323,863	\$317,543	\$1,987,280
Marine								
Shellfish	\$202,040,322	\$1,343,523,357	\$1,791,364,476	\$288,025,817	20,089	\$55,212,412	\$13,243,302	\$82,880,595
TOTAL:	\$294,125,615	\$1,955,870,144	\$2,607,826,859	\$419,301,304	29,245	\$80,376,949	\$19,279,291	\$120,655,648

Table 8a: Species-Specific Results (included in the totals presented in Table 8)

			Total Economic		Jobs	Sales Tax	State Income	Fed. Income
	<u>Landings</u>	<u>Retail Sales</u>	<u>Effect</u>	<u>Earnings</u>	<u>Supported</u>	<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Tax Revenues</u>	<u>Tax Rev.</u>
Menhaden	\$58,443,314	\$388,635,084	\$518,180,111	\$83,315,959	5,811	\$15,971,051	\$3,830,832	\$23,974,505
Shrimp	\$134,966,339	\$897,496,238	\$1,196,661,650	\$192,406,098	13,420	\$36,882,822	\$8,846,749	\$55,365,634
Oysters	\$33,375,501	\$221,939,684	\$295,919,578	\$47,579,641	3,319	\$9,120,664	\$2,187,691	\$13,691,234
Blue crab	\$33,604,768	\$223,464,258	\$297,952,345	\$47,906,481	3,341	\$9,183,317	\$2,202,719	\$13,785,284
Catfish, freshwater	\$1,797,739	\$11,954,566	\$15,939,421	\$2,562,831	179	\$491,276	\$117,838	\$737,465
Crawfish	\$4,808,841	\$31,977,727	\$42,636,969	\$6,855,416	478	\$1,314,132	\$315,209	\$1,972,674

Table 9: Alligator Harvest

		Total Economic		Jobs	Sales Tax	State Income	Fed. Income
	<u>Retail Sales</u>	<u>Effect</u>	<u>Earnings</u>	<u>Supported</u>	<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Tax Revenues</u>	<u>Tax Rev.</u>
Wild Harvest	\$6,146,000	\$11,293,932	\$1,317,585	82	\$304,563	\$60,591	\$379,141
Farm Harvest	\$28,522,272	\$52,180,281	\$6,114,632	384	\$1,413,412	\$281,189	\$1,759,510
<u>Egg Collection</u>	<u>\$3,264,806</u>	<u>\$5,925,018</u>	<u>\$699,912</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>\$161,786</u>	<u>\$32,186</u>	<u>\$201,403</u>
TOTAL:	\$37,933,078	\$69,399,231	\$8,132,129	508	\$1,879,761	\$373,966	\$2,340,054

Table 10: Reptile and Amphibian Collection

	Total Economic		Jobs	Sales Tax	State Income	Fed. Income
<u>Retail Sales</u>	<u>Effect</u>	<u>Earnings</u>	<u>Supported</u>	<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Tax Revenue</u>	<u>Tax Rev.</u>
\$927,652	\$1,236,869	\$198,871	14	\$38,122	\$9,144	\$57,226

Table 11: Fur Harvest

	Total Economic		Jobs	Sales Tax	State Income	Fed. Income
<u>Retail Sales</u>	<u>Effect</u>	<u>Earnings</u>	<u>Supported</u>	<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Tax Revenue</u>	<u>Tax Rev.</u>
\$1,581,211	\$2,907,049	\$784,775	42	\$67,400	\$15,626	\$97,543

**Table 12: Total Economic Impacts from Activities Associated with
Louisiana's Fisheries, Wildlife and Boating Resources**

Please note that the sum of the economic contributions for all fish, wildlife and boating related activities is an estimate developed by summing the impacts for each activity listed above, with an adjustment made to eliminate double-counting of expenditures made by anglers for boating-related activities. Different methods were used to develop the estimates for the different types of activities reported. This summation is presented to help the reader gain a better understanding of the overall benefits these activities provide to the state economy.

<u>Retail Sales</u>	<u>Total Economic Effect</u>	<u>Earnings</u>	<u>Jobs Supported</u>	<u>Sales Tax Revenues</u>	<u>State Income Tax Revenue</u>	<u>Fed. Income Tax Rev.</u>
\$5,086,983,000	\$7,132,569,000	\$1,608,534,000	77,690	\$233,461,000	\$50,913,000	\$312,233,000

CONCLUSION

The fisheries, wildlife and boating resources of Louisiana provide the state economy with important sources of jobs, income, tax revenues and other benefits. These benefits are particularly important in rural or remote areas where other sources of income may be limited. Outdoor sportsmen and recreationists spend millions which benefit many other industries. Consumers spends millions more purchasing food and other products harvested from Louisiana's waters. By supporting \$5.1 billion in retail sales, 78,000 jobs, \$1.6 billion in salaries and wages, and almost \$300 million in state tax revenues, these activities are of great value not only to industry and local businesses, but to every resident and community in Louisiana.

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APPENDIX A:

Facts About Louisiana's Fisheries and Wildlife-Related Commerce

- 1) All forms of wildlife-related recreation in Louisiana support enough jobs to employ the residents of the City of Lake Charles or Ascension Parish. (*Louisiana census*)
- 2) The total number of jobs supported by Louisiana recreational fishing is greater than the student body of Southeastern Louisiana University. (*Info please data source – Peterson's Undergraduate data base*)
- 3) Louisiana wildlife-related recreation generates more jobs than the Port of New Orleans' industry, tenant and user employees. (*The Port of New Orleans*)
- 4) The annual sales tax revenues generated in Louisiana from recreational fishing could pay the yearly tuition for 75 percent of in-state undergraduates at LSU. (*LSU Office of Academic Affairs, Information Please Almanac*)
- 5) Commercial fisheries support nearly 6 times more jobs than AT&T's Consumer Products facility in Shreveport (Louisiana's largest manufacturer). (*Louisiana Almanac 2002-3*)
- 6) Non-consumptive wildlife recreation in Louisiana was enjoyed by more U.S residents than reside in the State of Montana. (*US Census Bureau 2000*)
- 7) The number of Louisiana residents who travel away from home to participate in wildlife watching, photography and feeding is equal to the population of Shreveport, the third largest city in Louisiana. (*US Census Bureau 2000*)
- 8) One of every five Louisiana residents participates in some form of wildlife-watching activities. (*US Census Bureau 2000*)
- 9) Tiger stadium would be filled nearly nine times with Louisiana residents who enjoy wildlife watching, photography and feeding. (*Louisiana State University*)
- 10) Louisiana residents who enjoy wildlife watching, photography and feeding would fill the Superdome (the largest dome structure in the country) over 11 times. (*The Louisiana Superdome and Louisiana Almanac 2002-3*)

- 11) United States residents who enjoy wildlife watching, photography and feeding would fill the Superdome (the largest dome structure in the country) over 13 times. (*The Louisiana Superdome and Louisiana Almanac 2002-3*)
- 12) The total economic effect of the alligator industry in Louisiana is greater than the national box office revenue of the movie "Ray"- filmed entirely in Louisiana. (*Movie times.com*)
- 13) Seventeen times more was spent in Louisiana for wildlife-related recreation than was spent at box offices nationally for "Shrek 2" – the top grossing film in the US in 2004. (*Movie times.com*)
- 14) The total sales tax revenue generated from wildlife-related recreation in Louisiana could pay the salaries of 12% of the public school teachers in the state. (*Louisiana Department of Education*)
- 15) The state sales tax revenue generated from wildlife-related recreation in Louisiana would pay 1.4 times for the Superdome remodeling project proposed to keep the Saints in New Orleans. (*Nola.com*)
- 16) The state income tax revenues generated from wildlife-related activities is enough to pay the annual salary and benefits of 1,454 New Orleans police officers. (*New Orleans Police Department*)
- 17) The overall economic impact of recreational boating is more than eight times the gambling revenue of Harrah's New Orleans, the number one revenue-generating casino in Louisiana and Gulf Coast Mississippi. (*New Orleans City Business Book of Lists 2003-4: rank based on gaming revenue*)
- 18) If the jobs supported by hunting in Louisiana were to be eliminated, the state unemployment rate would jump from 5.6% to 6.1%. (*U.S. Bureau of Labor and Statistics*)
- 19) More Louisiana jobs are supported by recreational boating than are employed in either department stores or building construction. (*Louisiana Department of Labor*)
- 20) More Louisiana jobs are supported by the commercial fishing industry than are employed in either the accommodation or gambling industries. (*Louisiana Department of Labor*)

- 21) A nearly equal number of Louisiana residents are employed due to recreational hunting as are employed in oil and gas extraction. (*Louisiana Department of Labor*)
- 22) Freshwater fishing attracts enough visitors to Louisiana to fill Tiger Stadium 1.3 times or the Superdome 1.8 times. (*LSU, The Superdome, Participation Data*)
- 23) Saltwater fishing attracts enough people to Louisiana to fill Tiger Stadium 1.3 times or the Superdome 1.7 times. (*LSU, The Superdome, Participation Data*)
- 24) There are 27% more Louisianans who hunt than reside in Baton Rouge. (*US Census, Participation Data*)
- 25) There are 10% more Louisianans who freshwater fish than reside in the City of New Orleans. (*US Census, Participation Data*)

Appendix B:

Detailed Annual Expenditure Estimates for Hunting, Sportfishing, Non-Consumptive Wildlife-Related Recreation and Boating.

The following pages present the expenditures obtained from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's 2001 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife-Associated Recreation. These data have not been adjusted to 2003 levels. Please note that the sample sizes for less-frequently purchased products such as vehicles and land are smaller than more-commonly purchased items such as food and other travel expenses. The variation presented by the seldomly-purchased items is minimized when the many items are summed. Please use the estimates presented here for less-frequently purchased items with caution.

HUNTING

Category:	All Hunting:	Deer:	Migratory Bird:
Food	\$47,257,317	\$22,438,027	\$17,312,451
Lodging	\$15,482,016	\$7,138,515	\$5,396,230
Public Transportation	\$4,371,609	\$1,266,446	\$2,239,698
Private Transportation	\$32,150,608	\$18,697,278	\$8,832,072
Guides	\$919,610	\$63,895	\$383,017
Public Land Use Fees	\$3,382,699	\$1,056,318	\$2,012,090
Private Land Use Fees	\$5,928,422	\$4,333,221	\$93,941
Heating & cooking fuel	\$1,047,272	\$635,746	\$287,269
Equipment Rental	\$485,360	\$15,974	\$468,638
Boat Fuel	\$5,403,171	\$46,193	\$2,816,084
Boat Launching	\$758,703	n/a	\$361,704
Boat Mooring	\$3,480,818	n/a	\$3,355,102
Rifle	\$17,054,088	\$10,600,642	\$1,257,832
Shotgun	\$19,208,032	\$2,385,471	\$13,685,840
Muzzle Loaders	\$3,642,603	\$1,764,768	n/a
Pistol/Handgun	\$4,605,187	\$1,668,786	\$1,219,473
Bow Expenditures	\$7,816,100	\$3,213,939	\$47,800
Scopes	\$4,288,270	\$3,112,719	n/a
Decoys	\$3,038,211	\$335,958	\$1,808,024
Ammunition	\$16,302,433	\$3,425,657	\$9,140,863
Hand Loading Equipment	\$1,025,368	\$729,999	\$93,802
Dog Expenditures	\$22,527,421	\$8,198,483	\$10,821,689
Other Hunting Equipment	\$2,797,718	\$1,685,272	\$658,859
Camping Gear	\$2,128,776	n/a	\$426,027
Binoculars	\$1,022,279	\$726,234	n/a
Clothing	\$13,622,100	\$4,600,119	\$4,409,225
Taxidermy	\$5,681,007	\$4,551,786	\$914,310
Books/Magazines	\$1,778,089	\$429,026	\$571,395
Dues	\$3,888,771	\$386,911	\$1,024,624
Oth. Hunt Related Expenditures	\$439,697	\$67,836	\$371,861
Bass boat	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other Motorboat Expenditures	n/a	n/a	n/a
Canoe Expenditures	\$766,351	n/a	\$662,891
Boat Accessories	n/a	n/a	n/a
Van/Camper	\$223,732,022	n/a	n/a
Cabin	n/a	n/a	n/a
Off-road Vehicle	\$59,413,358	\$57,588,537	\$459,853
Other Equipment	\$1,752,212	\$23,097	\$92,074
Licenses and Fees	\$10,694,145	\$4,661,960	\$5,208,981
Land Purchase	\$3,924,019	\$1,976,755	\$300,442
Land Lease	<u>\$29,250,738</u>	<u>\$17,289,852</u>	<u>\$8,909,841</u>
TOTAL:	\$581,066,601	\$185,115,421	\$105,644,001

SPORTFISHING

Category:	All Fishing:	Freshwater:	Saltwater:
Food	\$112,845,207	\$55,277,485	\$57,567,722
Lodging	\$25,979,996	\$8,236,438	\$17,743,558
Public Transportation	\$5,353,273	\$38,499	\$5,314,774
Private Transportation	\$77,799,288	\$44,452,080	\$33,347,208
Boat Fuel	\$56,208,524	\$21,037,059	\$35,171,466
Guides	\$31,765,123	\$3,531,230	\$28,233,893
Public Land Use Fees	\$1,331,775	\$973,175	\$358,601
Private Land Use Fees	\$3,855,933	\$2,355,477	\$1,500,456
Boat Launching	\$8,869,579	\$2,579,252	\$6,290,328
Boat Mooring	\$16,569,891	\$10,757,164	\$5,812,727
Equipment Rental	\$1,811,196	\$438,193	\$1,373,003
Bait (live, cut, prepared)	\$42,225,086	\$19,367,194	\$22,857,892
Ice	\$12,568,051	\$6,738,118	\$5,829,933
Heating & Cooking Fuel	\$1,567,751	\$862,014	\$705,737
Rods, Reels, & Components	\$41,963,335	\$19,371,532	\$22,591,803
Lines and Leaders	\$10,164,620	\$4,963,705	\$5,200,915
Lures, Flies, & Artificial Baits	\$14,985,432	\$8,591,230	\$6,394,202
Hooks, Sinkers, other Terminal Tackle	\$8,819,194	\$5,047,896	\$3,771,297
Tackle Boxes	\$2,947,029	\$1,520,232	\$1,426,797
Creels, Stringers, Landing Nets, etc	\$2,448,333	\$1,296,703	\$1,151,630
Bait Buckets, Minnow Traps, Other Bait Containers	\$1,467,433	\$850,801	\$616,632
Depth Finders, Fish Finders and Other Electronics	\$3,914,046	\$1,869,956	\$2,044,089
Ice Fishing Equipment	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other Fishing Equipment (knives, downriggers, etc.)	\$1,779,822	\$578,877	\$1,200,945
Camping Gear	\$4,657,977	\$2,755,536	\$1,902,441
Binoculars	\$455,516	\$217,856	\$237,660
Clothing	\$7,089,341	\$4,042,824	\$3,046,517
Bass Boats	\$64,125,416	\$64,125,416	n/a
Other Motorized Boats	\$52,115,135	\$16,689,255	\$35,425,881
Canoes / Non-Motorized Boats	n/a	n/a	n/a
Boat Motors, Trailers, Hitches, and Accessories	\$43,936,689	\$28,490,604	\$15,446,085
Pick-ups, Campers, Tent Trailers, Motor Homes, etc.	\$141,116,629	\$67,820,965	\$73,295,664
Cabins	n/a	n/a	n/a
4x4 and Off-road Vehicles, Snowmobiles	\$3,448,508	\$1,724,254	\$1,724,254
Other Special Equipment	\$4,095,879	\$977,603	\$3,118,275
Taxidermy & Processing	\$1,095,604	\$988,149	\$107,455
Books and Magazines Devoted to Fishing	\$2,548,476	\$1,476,383	\$1,072,093
Dues and Contributions to Organizations	\$3,645,831	\$1,396,498	\$2,249,333
Other Fishing Related Expenditures	\$1,011,370	\$572,738	\$438,632
Fishing Licenses	\$13,373,849	n/a	n/a
Tags, Permits and Other Specialized Licenses	\$1,130,075	n/a	n/a
Land Owned Primarily for Fishing, 2001 expense only	\$5,329,813	\$3,905,282	\$1,424,532
Land Leased Primarily for Fishing, 2001 expense only	<u>\$5,946,765</u>	<u>\$2,370,482</u>	<u>\$3,576,284</u>
TOTAL:	\$842,362,796	\$418,288,158	\$409,570,714

NON-CONSUMPTIVE WILDLIFE-RELATED RECREATION

Category:	\$
Food	\$17,704,707
Lodging	\$11,036,481
Public transportation	\$588,794
Private transportation	\$19,913,194
Guide fees	\$726,791
Public land access fees	\$64,849
Private land access fees	\$89,428
Equipment rental	\$21,394
Boat fuel	\$2,940,201
Other boat costs	\$2,338,434
Heating & cooking fuel	n/a
Cameras	\$13,621,423
Film & developing	\$8,287,080
Commercial bird food	\$19,993,987
Other bird food	\$4,472,101
Food for other wildlife	\$8,005,163
Nest boxes, feeders	\$12,644,659
Other special equipment	\$739,206
Tents, tarps	\$3,130,566
Backpacking equipment	n/a
Other camping equipment	\$787,643
Day packs	\$1,777,210
Magazines & books	\$1,773,541
Binoculars & spotting scopes	\$785,627
Membership dues, contributions	\$4,977,318
Other equipment	n/a
Off-road vehicles	\$22,956,421
Pickup, camper, motor home	n/a
Boat	n/a
Trailer, boat accessories	\$137,740
Cabin	n/a
Other equipment	n/a
Land purchases and leases	\$4,111,830
Plantings	<u>\$4,794,462</u>
TOTAL:	\$168,420,248

RECREATIONAL BOATING

Category	Trailered Boats	Marina Boats
Boat fuel	\$ 200,708,461	\$ 6,806,344
Temp. dockage	\$ 20,633,255	\$ 703,086
Pumpout/launch	\$ 10,099,798	\$ 218,477
Repair/maint	\$ 91,129,755	\$ 1,984,638
Marine supplies	\$ 63,698,732	\$ 1,985,935
Restaurant	\$ 171,753,870	\$ 5,074,718
Groceries	\$ 130,330,853	\$ 3,439,608
Auto gas	\$ 119,871,746	\$ 2,515,305
Souvenirs & misc.	\$ 26,521,826	\$ 649,845
Recreation	\$ 34,611,820	\$ 739,935
Lodging	\$ 101,774,090	\$ 2,899,395
Slip	\$ 2,421,842	\$ 7,496,785
Yacht dues	\$ 11,527,040	\$ 1,003,881
Offseason storage	\$ 13,250,071	\$ 1,151,024
Put in haul out	\$ 20,383,706	\$ 753,982
Insurance	\$ 72,678,271	\$ 2,183,455
Repairs	\$ 147,353,990	\$ 4,738,476
Equipment	\$ 191,564,131	\$ 4,446,920
Taxes	\$ 18,707,019	\$ 432,694
Loan payments	\$ 164,330,462	\$ 5,296,929
Subtotals:	\$1,613,350,738	\$54,521,433
Total:		\$1,667,872,172

APPENDIX C:

2003 Louisiana Commercial Fisheries Landings

FRESHWATER FISH:			
Species	Metric Tons	Pounds	\$
BOWFIN	92.4	203,607	\$128,157
BUFFALOFISHES	1,510.3	3,329,577	\$524,934
CARP, COMMON	70.8	155,990	\$12,286
CARP, GRASS	18.3	40,400	\$8,573
CARPS AND MINNOWS	16.4	36,048	\$183,587
CATFISH, BLUE	1,245.5	2,745,832	\$1,229,718
CATFISH, CHANNEL	397.9	877,240	\$443,237
CATFISH, FLATHEAD	103.9	229,119	\$109,476
CATFISHES & BULLHEADS	24.9	54,875	\$15,308
DRUM, FRESHWATER	284.5	627,183	\$89,268
FROGS	0.2	509	\$856
GARS	350.9	773,552	\$515,863
SHAD, GIZZARD	577.6	1,273,294	\$155,002
Sub-Total:	4,409.1	9,720,043	\$3,326,997
SALTWATER FISH:			
Species	Metric Tons	Pounds	\$
AMBERJACK, GREATER	145.2	320,082	\$267,344
AMBERJACK, LESSER	20.7	45,678	\$43,704
BARRACUDAS	2.8	6,073	\$3,024
BASS, LONGTAIL	0.3	743	\$719
BIGEYE	1.0	2,154	\$1,187
BLACK DRIFTFISH	3.9	8,550	\$12,466
BLUEFISH	1.1	2,446	\$633
BROTULA, BEARDED	0.4	819	\$836
COBIA	10.9	24,035	\$41,191
CREOLE-FISH	2.4	5,259	\$3,499
CROAKER, ATLANTIC	4.7	10,343	\$24,045
DOLPHINFISH	30.8	67,863	\$64,713
DRUM, BLACK	1,595.2	3,516,737	\$1,938,076
ESCOLAR	69.4	153,082	\$97,846
FINFISHES, UNC FOR FOOD	0.7	1,433	\$1,183
FINFISHES, UNC GENERAL	0.8	1,857	\$2,168
FLOUNDER, FLUKES	28.9	63,650	\$68,432
GAG	9.6	21,126	\$48,877
GROUPE, BLACK	5.2	11,496	\$26,966
GROUPE, MARBLED	1.3	2,833	\$5,613
GROUPE, RED	0.4	773	\$1,543

Species	Metric Tons	Pounds	\$
GROUPE, SNOWY	6.9	15,131	\$31,662
GROUPE, WARSAW	44.6	98,373	\$179,673
GROUPE, YELLOWEDGE	45.8	100,913	\$254,920
GROUPE, YELLOWFIN	1.4	3,145	\$6,227
GRUNTS	0.7	1,561	\$480
HAKE, ATLANTIC, RED/WHITE	1.5	3,275	\$3,223
HERRINGS	314.4	693,146	\$95,397
HIND, RED	0.6	1,299	\$2,099
HIND, ROCK	0.1	180	\$345
HIND, SPECKLED	0.5	1,004	\$1,884
JACK, ALMACO	8.2	18,115	\$12,546
JACK, BAR	9.9	21,836	\$20,056
KING WHITING	19.3	42,480	\$14,081
MACKEREL, KING	413.0	910,550	\$990,115
MACKEREL, SPANISH	3.8	8,357	\$5,037
MENHADEN, ATLANTIC	436,449.4	962,196,400	\$58,443,314
MULLET, STRIPED (LIZA)	2,048.6	4,516,399	\$2,587,363
OILFISH	14.5	31,903	\$19,367
POMPANO, AFRICAN	0.0	52	\$25
POMPANO, FLORIDA	32.4	71,378	\$253,979
PORGY, RED	7.1	15,596	\$15,346
PORGY, WHITEBONE	1.4	3,114	\$1,609
RUDDERFISH, BANDED	0.1	183	\$72
RUNNER, BLUE	94.5	208,378	\$81,189
RUNNER, RAINBOW	0.6	1,280	\$664
SCAMP	25.7	56,710	\$139,293
SCORPIONFISH, SPINYCHEEK	0.4	963	\$996
SEA CHUBS	0.5	1,024	\$509
SEATROUT, SAND	10.4	22,863	\$25,324
SEATROUT, SPOTTED	8.8	19,401	\$37,900
SHARK, BLACKTIP	560.3	1,235,325	\$202,351
SHARK, LONGFIN MAKO	1.0	2,189	\$1,610
SHARK, SHORTFIN MAKO	4.5	9,964	\$6,980
SHARKS	9.5	20,962	\$455,379
SHEEPSHEAD	750.3	1,654,198	\$415,396
SNAPPER, BLACK	1.0	2,300	\$3,430
SNAPPER, BLACKFIN	0.5	1,042	\$1,760
SNAPPER, CUBERA	0.4	810	\$1,397
SNAPPER, GRAY	19.4	42,833	\$79,132
SNAPPER, LANE	14.3	31,559	\$51,613
SNAPPER, MAHOGANY	0.0	32	\$56

<u>Species</u>	<u>Metric Tons</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>\$</u>
SNAPPER, MUTTON	0.2	475	\$818
SNAPPER, QUEEN	1.3	2,922	\$4,939
SNAPPER, RED	781.8	1,723,636	\$3,956,212
SNAPPER, SILK	3.0	6,654	\$11,771
SNAPPER, VERMILION	477.6	1,052,991	\$1,895,682
SNAPPER, YELLOWTAIL	1.0	2,115	\$4,660
SPADEFISHES	5.2	11,392	\$4,539
SQUIRRELFISHES	0.1	160	\$75
SWORDFISH	277.1	610,855	\$1,169,544
TILEFISH	3.6	7,834	\$13,207
TILEFISH, GOLDFACE	17.2	37,984	\$54,590
TRIGGERFISH, GRAY	28.2	62,246	\$70,875
TRIPLETAIL	0.9	2,027	\$1,410
TUNA, ALBACORE	3.8	8,391	\$4,037
TUNA, BIGEYE	15.1	33,299	\$102,050
TUNA, BLACKFIN	6.2	13,631	\$4,517
TUNA, BLUEFIN	37.0	81,489	\$390,681
TUNA, LITTLE TUNNY	8.5	18,707	\$6,535
TUNA, YELLOWFIN	1,366.0	3,011,429	\$8,946,719
WAHOO	40.1	88,298	\$83,721
WENCHMAN	0.1	198	\$134
Sub-Total:	446,220.5	983,737,171	\$83,913,848
FRESHWATER SHELLFISH:			
<u>Species</u>	<u>Metric Tons</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>\$</u>
CRAWFISH, WILD-CAUGHT	3,749.9	8,266,980	\$4,808,841
TURTLE, SLIDERS	1.3	2,850	\$2,069
TURTLE, SNAPPING	7.7	16,971	\$22,763
TURTLE, SOFT-SHELL	5.9	12,902	\$10,775
SUB-TOTAL:	3,764.8	8,299,703	\$4,844,448
SALTWATER SHELLFISH:			
<u>Species</u>	<u>Metric Tons</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>\$</u>
CRAB, BLUE	21,628.3	47,681,787	\$32,578,359
CRAB, BLUE, PEELER	153.1	337,493	\$767,364
CRAB, BLUE, SOFT	21.2	46,653	\$259,045
CRAB, FLORIDA STONE CLAWS	5.6	12,278	\$43,110
OYSTER, EASTERN	6,173.4	13,609,820	\$33,375,501
SHELLFISH	286.7	632,057	\$50,604
SHRIMP, BROWN	26,553.2	58,539,255	\$51,903,290
SHRIMP, PINK	42.5	93,701	\$134,505
SHRIMP, ROCK	18.8	41,512	\$112,248
SHRIMP, SEABOB	1,411.8	3,112,375	\$908,691

<u>Species</u>	<u>Metric Tons</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>\$</u>
SHRIMP, WHITE	28,946.6	63,815,644	\$81,907,245
SHRIMP, ATLANTIC & GULF, ROUGHNECK	0.3	600	\$360
Sub-Total:	85,241.5	187,923,175	\$202,040,322
GRAND TOTAL:	539,635.3	1,189,680,092	\$294,125,615

One hundred copies of this public document were published at a total cost of \$132. Any questions concerning this document should be addressed to the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Office of Management and Finance, Socioeconomic Research and Development Section, P.O. Box 98000, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70898-9000.

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Dear Wildlife and Fisheries Commission Member,

First, let me say that I have much respect for the very difficult job you do in the service of preserving the delicate balance of managing our renewable resources.

Second, for you new members, I can certainly relate to the controversy created by taking a position that is not universally shared. As a policy maker, we can't do our job properly and at the same time please all of the people all of the time. We simply make the best decision with the information on hand at the time and after much public input.

Third, I want to thank the Commission for taking up the matter of hunting with dogs at today's meeting. By doing so you are demonstrating your willingness to make decisions in the best interest of Louisiana and all of its citizens.

As one of those citizens, I respectfully ask that you reconsider your previous ruling in respect to hunting with dogs. With the limited time frame previously allowed, respectful hunters were afforded an opportunity to experience a sport that is honored in our culture and history. I understand that the problem arises from hunters who are not respectful of the rights of land owners and lease holders. Please consider stronger penalties against those who abuse and allow those who conduct themselves properly to peacefully pursue their love of hunting with their dogs.

Respectfully,
Sen. Butch Gautreaux



LOUISIANA WILDLIFE FEDERATION

"...conserving our natural resources and your right to enjoy them."



2 June 2005

To: Members, Louisiana Wildlife & Fisheries Commission
From: LWF Deer Management Committee
Subject: Area 6 Deer Hunting With Dogs Rule

Based on the proceedings of the discussion at the immediate two previous meetings of the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission pertaining to the use of dogs for deer hunting in deer hunting Area 6, the Louisiana Wildlife Federation has the following recommendations. We support the Commission's efforts to "stabilize" the hunting season regulations by adopting them for up to 3 years. However, due to the controversy regarding the use of dogs to hunt deer in Area 6, and the need to finalize the regulations as much as possible at this (June) meeting, we urge the Commission to revise the proposed rule for deer hunting Area 6 to **maintain the same deer hunting regulations for Area 6 as were in place for the 2004/2005 deer season**. To best serve the interests of the landowners, still hunters and those deer hunters who prefer to hunt deer with the aid of dogs, all of whom have legitimate concerns and are a valued part of the sporting community, we urge the Commission and the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries to assemble these interests and, between now and the beginning of next year, try to come to an agreement on the best way to address the concerns of each group, keeping in mind that the conservation of the resource is paramount and that the primary issue of concern in this discussion is the problem created by the trespass of dogs on private property where they are not welcome. The Louisiana Wildlife Federation's Deer Management Committee appreciates the opportunity to provide these comments and we thank the members of the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission for your consideration.



LOUISIANA WILDLIFE FEDERATION

"...conserving our natural resources and your right to enjoy them."



LWF Announces Hunter Survey Results

Jun. 01, 2005

The Louisiana Wildlife Federation has announced the results of a survey of hunters it made last Fall and Winter to gauge opinion on several issues of current interest to wildlife managers and conservationists. The survey was mailed to approximately 25,000 sportsmen, including hunting club members and subscribers to outdoor magazines. Over 2,000 individuals responded to the survey for an 8%+ return. Although the sampling method was not designed to make statistically-valid inferences from the results, LWF believes that the responses provide some interesting and useful trends to contemplate. Survey results have been forwarded to the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries and Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, both currently considering actions that are pertinent to some of the survey questions. The specific questions and responses follow.

Question: If it would increase your opportunity to harvest larger, better quality bucks, would you support reducing the limit on buck deer to 2 per season (within an overall 6-deer limit)?

78% yes; 22% no.

Question: A regulation to require hunters to tag and report information on every deer and turkey harvested is under consideration. Implementing it will increase management costs. Do you support a tagging/harvest record program for deer? turkey? If yes, would you be willing to pay an additional \$2 a year for your big game license (or in addition to your lifetime license) to pay for implementing this program?

Tagging for deer: 64% yes; 36% no.

Tagging for turkey: 62% yes; 38% no.

Support \$2 increase to support program? Of those supporting tagging, **81% supported** a \$2 fee to pay for the program; **18% were opposed** to paying extra.

Question: The Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission has been criticized for proposing, and ratifying at the same meeting, changes in the hunting seasons, thereby preempting the opportunity for hunters to express their opinions before adopting regulations. Do you support establishing a formal policy that will prevent the LWFC from ratifying a regulation (non-emergency) on the same day it is proposed?

83% yes; 17% no.

(Note: The LWFC cannot adopt a rule the same day it is proposed, except under an emergency declaration. Because of space limitations on the survey, the question had to be oversimplified, but it essentially suggested the situation that occurred at the July 2004 LWFC meeting where substantive changes were made to the proposed hunting season rules [that had been under consideration for the previous 4 months], and subsequently ratified at the same meeting.)

Question: To make planning for the hunting seasons easier, do you support the idea of setting hunting season dates at least 6 months in advance of season opening?

87% yes; 13% no.

(Over)

Question: Two of the factors that bear on the presence and abundance of ducks in Louisiana during the waterfowl season are local hunting pressure, and habitat enhancements up the flyway ("shortstopping"), including the practice of impounding and artificially flooding unharvested crops. To reduce hunting pressure and increase hunting success, which of the following restrictions on duck hunting would you support? You may check more than one.

51% supported morning-only hunting.

27% supported moving shooting time up to official sunrise.

25% supported a 5-day hunting week (Sat., Sun., Mon., Wed., Thurs.). A few of these respondents wrote in different days, but supported the 5-day waterfowl hunting week.

3% supported afternoon-only hunting.

5% suggested other strategies to reduce hunting pressure.

28% opposed any additional restrictions to reduce hunting pressure.

Question: Because of its similarity to the illegal practice of hunting over bait, do you support prohibiting the shooting of waterfowl over unharvested crops that have been artificially flooded?

56% supported a prohibition on hunting over artificially-flooded, unharvested crops

44% opposed prohibiting hunting over artificially-flooded, unharvested crops.

LaCaze, B "Keith"

From: Einck, Adam
Sent: Tuesday, May 31, 2005 12:30 PM
To: Burke, Marianne
Subject: LDWF Enforcement Region 9 News (May 31, 2005)

NEWS FROM THE LA. DEPT. OF WILDLIFE & FISHERIES

The Public Information Section of the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries is responsible for the distribution of LDWF news releases and the department's biweekly newsletter.

If you have questions, please contact:

Adam Einck
News and Media Relations Officer
(aeinck@wlf.louisiana.gov)

2005-145

NATIONAL SAFE BOATING WEEK BEGINS WITH DWI ARREST IN JEFFERSON PARISH

Agents with the Louisiana Department of Wildlife (LDWF) Enforcement Division arrested a Destrehan man for allegedly operating a motorboat while intoxicated on the first day of Safe Boating Week.

LDWF agents stopped Kenneth J. Gravois, 47, to perform a boating safety compliance check. During the inspection, agents noticed that Gravois appeared to be intoxicated. Following a standardized field sobriety test he was arrested and cited for operating a vessel while intoxicated and booked into the East Bank Lockup in Jefferson Parish.

The maximum penalties for a first conviction of operating a motorboat while intoxicated are a fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment for six months.

Safe Boating Week was observed from May 21 to May 27 to encourage all boaters to exercise caution and follow safe practices.

Lt. Allen Adam, Sgt. Rachel Zechenelly, and Senior Agents Kris Bourgeois and Eddie Skena participated in the arrest.

For more information, contact Lt. Col. Keith LaCaze at 225-765-2469 or klacaze@wlf.louisiana.gov

-30-

LaCaze, B "Keith"

From: Einck, Adam
Sent: Tuesday, May 31, 2005 12:36 PM
To: Burke, Marianne
Subject: LDWF Enforcement Region 5 News (May 31, 2005)

NEWS FROM THE LA. DEPT. OF WILDLIFE & FISHERIES

The Public Information Section of the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries is responsible for the distribution of LDWF news releases and the department's biweekly newsletter.

If you have questions, please contact:

Adam Einck
News and Media Relations Officer
(aeinck@wlf.louisiana.gov)

2005-144

THEFT OF CRABS SENDS THREE TO JAIL

Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Enforcement Division agents arrested three men in Cameron Parish for allegedly removing crabs illegally from traps without consent of the owner on May 9.

Brandon C. Butler, 22, Chad J. Babineaux, 21, both of DeQuincy, and Michael P. Carrier, 18, of Sulfur were booked into the Cameron Parish jail after agents obtained written statements from eyewitnesses who saw them empty contents of 12 crab traps. Evidence found in the suspect's boat supported these statements. The three men were also cited for angling without a basic and saltwater license.

The maximum penalties for illegally removing crab trap contents are a fine of \$750 or jail time for 120 days, or both, plus court costs. The penalties for angling without a basic fishing and saltwater license are \$50 or jail time up to 15 days or both for each offense.

Agents participating in the cases were Lt. Remy Broussard and Senior Agent Aaron Herpin.

EDITORS: For more information, contact Lt. Col. Keith LaCaze at 225/765-3548 or klacaze@wlf.louisiana.gov.

-30-

LaCaze, B "Keith"

From: Einck, Adam
Sent: Wednesday, June 01, 2005 2:40 PM
To: Burke, Marianne
Subject: LDWF Time Sensitive News (June 1, 2005)

NEWS FROM THE LA. DEPT. OF WILDLIFE & FISHERIES

The Public Information Section of the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries is responsible for the distribution of LDWF news releases and the department's biweekly newsletter.

If you have questions, please contact:

Adam Einck
News and Media Relations Officer
(aeinck@wlf.louisiana.gov)

L.D.W.F. DONATES ROD AND REELS TO YOUTH

Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Enforcement Division agents donated fishing equipment to the youth that attended Camp Sunshine this summer at the Louisiana Youth and Recreation Center in Bunkie on May 31.

The Muscular Dystrophy Association of Southeast Louisiana coordinated the camp session. Children 6 and older are provided outdoor recreational opportunities for a full week of activities.



Region 3 Camp
Sunshine2.tif (9...

Picture 1: Children enjoying the fishing gear from L.D.W.F. and the fishing pier at the Youth and Recreation Center.



Region 3 Camp
Sunshine.tif (2 ...

Picture 2: Travis Burnett, L.D.W.F. Enforcement Division senior agent, helps a Camp Sunshine participant set-up a rod and reel.

EDITORS: Please credit photos to LDWF. For more information, contact Bo Boehringer, Press Secretary, La. Dept of Wildlife and Fisheries at 225-765-5115 or bboehringer@wlf.louisiana.gov.

ENFORCEMENT AVIATION REPORT

MAY 2005

185 – Amph. – 61092

Hrs. - 0

185 – Amph. – 1322R

Hrs. - 19

210 – 9467Y

Hrs. - 42.5

Enforcement Hours -

34.8

Wildlife Hours-

4

Marine Fish Hours-

6.6

Inland Fish Hours-

0

Fur & Refuge Hours-

0

Other State Departments

Dept. of Environmental Quality 16.1

Total Plane Use -

61.5

MONTHLY BOATING INCIDENT REPORT

May 2005

Number of Boating Incidents Reported: 19

Number of Injuries: 15

Number of Fatalities: 5

5/2/05 Calcasieu Parish

Operator and single occupant were ejected from boat in Calcasieu River. Boat's propeller struck the occupant, causing fatal injuries

5/4/05 Terrebonne Parish

Boat struck a barge in Robinson Canal, injuring himself and 2 occupants.

5/6/05 Vermilion Parish

Two boat collision in Schooner Bayou with one minor injury.

5/6/05 Livingston Parish

Personal watercraft hit a wake and ejected a passenger. Passenger suffered fatal heart attack while trying to get back onto vessel.

5/7/05 Calcasieu Parish

Reported steering failure caused a vessel to turn sharply on Prien Lake ejecting occupants. Propeller struck one of the occupants causing death.

5/10/05 St. Tammany Parish

Boat struck a bridge piling in Lake Pontchartrain at night, causing one injury.

5/15/05 Orleans Parish

Boat had motor trouble in Industrial Canal at night. Occupant tried to swim to shore for assistance. Witnesses saw him go underwater and never surfaced.

- 5/15/05 Livingston Parish**
Boat ran aground in Amite River causing property damage only.
- 5/15/05 Livingston Parish**
Boat ran aground Lake Maurepas causing property damage only.
- 5/15/05 St. Tammany Parish**
Boat drifted into another vessel at a dock on Bayou Bonfouca causing property damage to the other vessel.
- 5/18/05 Iberia Parish**
Boat cruising in Big Bayou Pigeon struck an underwater object, causing operator to lose control and strike a tree. Property damage only.
- 5/19/05 Tangipahoa Parish**
Overloaded flat boat capsized and sunk in Southwest Pass.
- 5/21/05 Assumption Parish**
Fourteen year old lost control of a personal watercraft in Belle River and struck a dock causing moderate injuries to herself and her adult passenger.
- 5/22/05 Calcasieu Parish**
Operator lost control of a personal watercraft in Calcasieu River and struck a piling, causing injuries to himself.
- 5/24/05 Union Parish**
Operator attempting to load boat on trailer, wave action resulted in vessel taking on water. The vessel was swamped causing only minor property damage to the vessel with no injuries to operator.
- 5/28/05 Tensas Parish**
Two PWC's were jumping wakes whereby they collided with one another. The collision resulted in several injuries to the passenger on one PWC.
- 5/28/05 Jefferson Parish**
Operator was riding four person on the bow of his vessel and failed to see a barge in front of him. The vessel struck the barge, causing 4 injuries and 1 fatality.
- 5/30/05 Bossier Parish**
While cruising in the Red River near the Port of Shreveport, the vessel hit an underwater object causing damage to the outdrive, prop, and hull of vessel.

5/31/05 Livingston Parish

Vessel was towing a 16 year old who was tubing when during a turn the person was ejected and stuck a bulk-head. The Injured person was evacuated to the hospital with head injuries.

Notice: This report only represents boating incidents reported to and investigated by the Enforcement Division. Some or all of these incidents are still under investigation and cause or fault may or may not have been determined. Information provided is for informational purposes only. For more information contact Lt. Colonel Brian Spillman, Boating Law Administrator at 225-765-2987.

ENFORCEMENT CASE REPORT

MAY, 2005

REGION 1: MINDEN**PARISHES: BIENVILLE, BOSSIER,
CADDO, CLAIBORNE,
WEBSTER, RED RIVER,
DESOTO**

TOTAL CASES	64
TOTAL	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
17	Boating Safety
21	Angling W/O Resident License
4	Angling W/O License – Non-Resident
4	Fishing W/O Resident Cane Pole License
1	Taking/Possess Undersize Freshwater Game Fish (Black Bass)
1	Sell And/Or Buy Fish W/O Retail Seafood License
1	Hunting W/O Non-Resident License
1	Hunt Squirrel Closed Season
2	Not Abiding By Rules And Regulations On WMA
1	Illegal Possession Marijuana
3	Operating A Vessel While Intoxicated
8	Littering

WRITTEN WARNINGS: 14

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
11	Boating Safety
1	Angling W/O Resident License

2	Not Abiding By Rules & Regulations On WMA
---	---

CONFISCATIONS:

CONFISCATION DESCRIPTION
1 Black Bass (Released Back Into Water); 2 Rod And Reel Combinations (Being Held At R-1 Office); One-Half Marijuana Blunt (Turned Over To Crime Lab); 2 Squirrels (Being Held At R-1 Office)

TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 1:

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
17	Boating
1	Commercial Fishing
00	Federal Migratory
8	Littering
6	Miscellaneous
30	Recreational Fishing
2	State Hunting/Trapping
14	Written Warnings

TOTAL NUMBER FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE: 1

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
1	Public Assistance

REGION 2: MONROE**PARISHES: E. CARROLL, JACKSON,
LINCOLN, MOREHOUSE,
OUACHITA, RICHALND,
UNION, W. CARROLL**

TOTAL CASES	74
TOTAL	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
44	Boating Safety
2	Littering
2	Illegal Possession Of Marijuana
2	Angle W/O A Non-Resident License
2	Illegal Possession Of Wild Quadrupeds Or Part
1	Careless Operation (Boat)
15	Angle W/O A License
1	Angle W/O A Pole License
1	Operate An ATV On Public Road
1	Obtain License By Fraud
1	Hunt Alligator Closed Season
1	Hunt Wild Quadrupeds From A Public Road
1	Driving On Levee

WRITTEN WARNINGS: 14

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
2	Expired Boat Registration Certificate

6	Angle W/O A Resident License
1	Improper Boat Numbers
1	Expired Boat Registration Certificate
1	Improper Running Lights
1	No Boat Registration Certificate In Possession
1	No Fire Extinguisher
1	No Boat Numbers

CONFISCATIONS:

CONFISCATION DESCRIPTION
1 – Plastic Bag Containing Suspected Marijuana; 1- Slater Rod And Reed Combo; 1- Black Bear; 1- Black Bear Claw; 1 - 12" American Angler Filet Knife; 1-Shakespeare Rod And Reel Combo; 1- Resident Recreational Fishing License #1002903218; 1- Ruger 22 – 45 Piston, #224-49801, With Holster; 1- Receipt; 2- 22 Caliber Hulls; 1- 22 Caliber Bullet.

TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 2:

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
45	Boating
-0-	Commercial Fishing
-0-	Federal Migratory
2	Littering
4	Miscellaneous
19	Recreational Fishing

4	State Hunting/Trapping
14	Written Warnings

TOTAL NUMBER FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE 13

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
13	Public Assistance

REGION 3: ALEXANDRIA**PARISHES: AVOYELLES, GRANT,
NATCHITOCHES,
RAPIDES, SABINE,
VERNON, WINN**

TOTAL CASES	149
TOTAL	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
43	Boating
2	Illegal Possession Of Alligator
42	Angling W/O A License
6	Angling W/O A Non-Resident License
1	Take Illegal Size Black Bass
5	Fish W/O A Resident Pole License
1	Take Commercial Fish W/O Commercial License
1	Take Commercial Fish W/O Commercial Gear License
2	Sell/Buy Fish W/O Retail Seafood License
2	Fail To Stop At Stop Sign
2	Reckless Operation Of A Vehicle
2	Operate ATV On Public Road
32	Littering
3	Simple Possession Of Marijuana
2	Hunt Turkey Closed Area
3	Not Abiding By Rules And Regulations

WRITTEN WARNINGS: 8

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
2	Not Abiding By Rules And Regulations
5	Boating
1	Angling W/O A License

CONFISCATIONS:

CONFISCATION DESCRIPTION
None

TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 3:

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
43	Boating
4	Commercial Fishing
0	Federal Migratory
32	Littering
9	Miscellaneous
56	Recreational Fishing
5	State Hunting/Trapping
8	Written Warnings

TOTAL NUMBER FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE: 8

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
8	Public Assistance

REGION 4: FERRIDAY**PARISHES: CALDWELL, CATAHOULA,
CONCORDIA, FRANKLLIN,
LASALLE, MADISON, TENSAS**

TOTAL CASES	92
TOTAL	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
39	Boating Safety Violations
16	Angling W/O A License
4	Angling W/O A Non-Resident License
1	Fish W/O Resident Pole License
1	Take Commercial Fish W/O Commercial License
1	Take Commercial Fish W/O Commercial License (Crawfish Traps)
1	Possession Of Live Non-Game Quadrupeds W/O Permit
5	Not Abiding By Rules And Regulations On WMA
1	Violate All Terrain Vehicle Trail Regulations
2	Illegal Possession Of Marijuana
1	Operating A Vessel While Intoxicated
17	Intentional Littering
2	Gross Littering
1	Misrepresentation During Issuance Of Misdemeanor Summons

WRITTEN WARNINGS: 8

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
4	Boating Safety Violations
2	Not Abiding By Rules & Regulations On WMA
2	Use WMA W/O License Or Stamp

CONFISCATIONS:

CONFISCATION DESCRIPTION
None

TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 4:

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
38	Boating
2	Commercial Fishing
0	Federal Migratory
19	Littering
5	Miscellaneous
21	Recreational Fishing
7	State Hunting/Trapping
8	Written Warnings

TOTAL NUMBER FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE: 16

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
16	Public Assistance

REGION 5: LAKE CHARLES**PARISHES: BEAUREGARD, CALCASIEU,
EVANGELINE, ALLEN,
CAMERON, ACADIA,
VERMILION, JEFF DAVIS**

TOTAL CASES	129
TOTAL	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
75	Boating
21	Angling W/O A License
3	Angling W/O A Non. Res. License
3	Angling W/O A Saltwater License
3	Take Or Possess Undersize Black Drum (Rec.)
2	Take Or Possess Over Limit Black Drum (Rec.)
3	Destroy Legal Crab Traps Or Removing Contents
4	Take Or Possess Alligators Closed Season
1	Not Abiding By Rules/Regulations On WMA
1	Illegal Possession Of Drugs Or Marijuana
3	Operate A Vessel While Intoxicated
2	Intentional Littering
5	Other Than Wildlife And Fisheries
2	Operate ATV Vehicle On Public Road
1	Flight From An Officer

WRITTEN WARNINGS: 24

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
1	Angling W/O A License
1	Improperly Riding On Decks Or Gunwales
1	No Boat Numbers
3	No Boat Registration Certificate In Possession
2	Failure To Display Valid Certificate Decals
1	Improper Boat Numbers
1	Improper Or No Sound Producing Device
5	Failure To Comply W/PFD Requirements
9	Improper Or No Fire Extinguisher

CONFISCATIONS:

CONFISCATION DESCRIPTION
1 Rod; 1 Reel; 23 Undersize Black Drums; 1-5' Alligator Returned To Exhibit Site; Litter; Beer Cans

TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 5:

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
78	Boating
3	Commercial Fishing
0	Federal Migratory

2	Littering
9	Miscellaneous
32	Recreational Fishing
4	State Hunting/Trapping
24	Written Warnings
1	Wildlife Management

TOTAL NUMBER FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE: 6

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
6	Public Assistance

REGION 6: OPELOUSAS**PARISHES: IBERIA, IBERVILLE,
PT.COUPÉE, LAFAYETTE,
ST. LANDRY, ST. MARTIN,
W.B.R.**

TOTAL CASES	200
TOTAL	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
70	Boating
2	Not Abiding By Rules/Regulations On WMA
2	Littering
13	Take Illegal Size Black Bass
2	Angling W/O Non-Resident License
76	Angling W/O License
2	Misrepresentation During Issuance Of A Misdemeanor
1	Set Crab Traps In A Navigatable Channel
9	Fish W/O Resident Pole License
1	Sell Fish W/O Retail Seafood License
1	Use Wire Net Illegal Area
2	Take/Possess Undersize Commercial Fin Fish-Channel Catfish
1	Take/Possess Over Limit Of Red Drum
3	Intentional Littering
1	Possession Of Alligator Closed Season
3	Trawl State Waters Closed Season

1	Driving While Intoxicated
2	Fail To Maintain Records
2	Illegal Possession Of Marijuana
1	Possession Of Cocaine
1	Flight From An Officer
2	Take Over Limit Freshwater Game
2	Gross Littering

WRITTEN WARNINGS: 80

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
24	Boating
14	Not Abiding By Rules/Regulations On WMA
32	Angling W/O License
7	Use WMA W/O License Or Stamp
2	Fish W/O Resident Pole License
1	Angling W/O Saltwater License In Possession

CONFISCATIONS:

CONFISCATION DESCRIPTION
Checks Totaling \$3955.25, 3094 Lbs. Shrimp, 4 Trawls, Voided Copy Of Citation, 2 Rod And Reels, 19 Black Bass, 166 Blue Crabs, 2 Blood Samples, 2 Crab Traps, 174 Catfish, 1 Red Drum, 9 Ft. Alligator, 4 Sales Invoices, 1 Business Card, 1 Garbage Bag Containing Various Letters And Prescription Bags, 5 Sac-A-Lait, 1 Plastic Bag Containing 2 Rock-Type Substances Believed To Be Crack, 1 Suspected Marijuana Cigarette,

TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 6:

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
70	Boating
9	Commercial Fishing
0	Federal Migratory
7	Littering
10	Miscellaneous
104	Recreational Fishing
0	State Hunting/Trapping
80	Written Warnings

TOTAL NUMBER FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE: 3

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
3	Public Assistance

REGION 7: BATON ROUGE**PARISHES: ASCENSION, E.B. ROUGE,
E. FELICIANA, LIVINGSTON
ST. HELENA, ST. TAMMANY,
TANGIPAHOA, WASHINGTON,
W. FELICIANA**

TOTAL CASES	349
TOTAL	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
209	Boating <14 DWI's>
90	Angling Without Resident License
1	Angling Without Resident Saltwater License
20	Angling Without Non-Resident Saltwater License
1	Angling Without Non-Resident Basic License
1	No Recreational Gear License (Crab Traps)
1	No Commercial Fishermen License
1	No Commercial Gear License (Crap Traps)
1	Possess Undersize Black Drum (Recreational)
2	Sell Fish Without Wholesale/Retail Dealers License
2	Take Commercial Fish Without Vessel License
2	Buy/Sell Fish Without Retail Seafood License
1	Failure To Maintain Records
1	Restaurant Buying Fish From Other Than Wholesale/Retail Dealer
1	Sell Game Fish

1	Operate Within 100' Of Scenic River
1	Failure To Comply With Rules And Regulations Of Scenic River
1	Obtain License By Fraud
1	Failure To Have Nuisance Wildlife Control Permit
1	Hunt Turkeys Without Resident Big Game License
1	Hunt Turkeys Without Turkey License (Stamp)
1	Possess Live Wild Quadrupeds Without Permit (Deer)
1	Possess Buckshot In Closed Deer Gun Season
2	Illegal Possession Of Marijuana
5	Littering

WRITTEN WARNINGS: 35

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
21	Boating
14	Angling Without Resident License

CONFISCATIONS:

CONFISCATION DESCRIPTION	
4—Deer	1—Sport License
12—Speckled Trout—Donated	2—Containers Of Marijuana—L.S.P Crime Lab
5—Black Drum—Released Into Water	
65—Warmouth (Bream)—Released Into Water	

TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 7:

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
209	Boating
11	Commercial Fishing
-0-	Federal Migratory
5	Littering
6	Miscellaneous
114	Recreational Fishing
4	State Hunting/Trapping
35	Written Warnings

TOTAL NUMBER FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE: 11

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
	Public Assistance 7—Assist Boaters 4—Assist Motorist

REGION 8: NEW ORLEANS**PARISHES: PLAQUEMINES, ST. BERNARD,
ORLEANS, JEFFERSON,
ST. CHARLES**

TOTAL CASES	223
TOTAL	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
47	Boating
43	Angling W/O A License
7	Angling W/O A License Non-Resident
4	Angling W/O Saltwater License
1	Angling W/O Saltwater License Non-Resident
1	Take Or Possess Game Fish Illegally
4	Possess O/L Of Red Drum In Excess of 27"(Recreational)
1	Take/Possess Red Drum In EEZ
1	Fail To Have Fish Intact(Saltwater)
1	Take Or Possess Undersized Red Drum(Recreational)
3	Take Or Possess Undersized Black Drum
3	Commission Rules And Regulations Red Snapper
1	Commission Rules And Regulations Shark
3	Take Or Possess O/L Black Drum(Recreational)
5	Take Or Sell Commercial Fish W/O Commercial License
5	Take Commercial Fish W/O Commercial Gear License

4	Take Or Possess Commercial Fish W/O Vessel License
2	Sell And/Or Buy Fish W/O Wholesale/Retail Dealer's License
11	Sell And/Or Buy Fish W/O A Retail Seafood Dealer's License
3	Removing Contents Of Crab Traps
1	Allow Another To Use Commercial License
1	Allow Unlicensed Fisherman Use CML Vessel License
1	Allow Unlicensed Fisherman Use CML Gear License
1	Take/Possess Oysters W/O Oyster Harvester License
4	Possess Or Sell Undersized Crabs
6	Possess Over 20% Undersize Crabs
6	Trawling In Closed Season(Inside Waters)
4	Use Skimmers In Closed Season
6	Failure To Have Written Permission
13	Unlawfully Take Oysters From State Water Bottoms
6	Unlawfully Take Oysters Off A Private Lease
6	Take Oysters Closed Season
4	Possession Of Untagged/Improperly Tagged Oysters
2	Harvest Oysters W/O Oyster Harvester License
4	Violate Sanitation Code
1	Violate Sanitation Code(Log Book)

3	Intentional Littering
1	Possess/Take Undersize Federal Controlled Fish
1	Operating A Vessel While Intoxicated
2	Not Abiding By Rules And Regulations On WMA

WRITTEN WARNINGS: 33

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
18	Boating
4	Angling W/O A License
1	Possess O/L Of Red Drum In Excess of 27"(Recreational)
1	Take Or Possess Undersized Red Drum(Recreational) 16" Minimum
4	Set Crab Traps In Navigable Channels
5	Failure To Display Proper Number On Vessel

CONFISCATIONS:

CONFISCATION DESCRIPTION
Returned To Water....Oyster Sacks(228)....Crabs(1,220 Lbs.)....Sold @ Bid....119 Lbs. Of Lemon Fish Sold For \$238.00....141 Lbs. Of Mangrove Snapper Sold For \$282.00....53 Lbs. Of Gag Grouper Sold For \$145.75....3,570 Lbs. Of Shrimp Sold For \$4,830.10....286 Lbs. Of Lesser Amberjack Sold For \$443.00....Donated....Red Snapper(12)....Red Drum (11)....Black Drum(21)....Sheepshead(3)....Shark(2)....Amberjack(1).... Black Bass(1) Perch(1)....Catfish(16)....Fillets(23)....Hardware Confiscated....Crab Traps(33).... Skimmer Nets(4)....Trawls(3)....Rod And Reels(8)....Sales Receipt Books(12)

TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 8:

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
47	Boating

96	Commercial Fishing
0	Federal Migratory
3	Littering
4	Miscellaneous
73	Recreational Fishing
0	State Hunting/Trapping
33	Written Warnings

TOTAL NUMBER FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE: 7

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
7	Public Assistance

REGION 9: SCHRIEVER

**PARISHES: ASSUMPTION, ST. JAMES,
ST. JOHN, ST. MARY,
TERREBONNE, LAFOURCHE,
JEFFERSON-GRAND ISLE,
LOWER ST. MARTIN**

TOTAL CASES	208
TOTAL	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
63	Boating
47	Angling Without A Basic License
8	Angling Without A Non-Resident License
1	Fish Without A Resident Pole License
3	Violate Recreational Gear License Requirements
5	Angling Without A Saltwater License
5	Angling Without A Non-Resident Saltwater License
4	Take Undersized Bowfin
1	Not Abiding By WMA Rules And Regulations By Having A Loaded Gun In Vessel
2	Littering
2	Take Illegal Size Black Bass
2	Take Undersized Recreational Black Drum
1	Fail To Have Commercial License In Possession
10	Take Commercial Fish Without A Commercial License
4	Take Commercial Fish Without A Commercial Crawfish Trap Gear License
2	Take Commercial Fish Without A Commercial Crab Trap Gear License

9	Take Commercial Fish Without Vessel License
7	Fail To Maintain Records
4	Fail To Complete Trip Tickets
2	Take Undersize Commercial Fin Fish (Catfish)
2	Use Crab Traps Without Required Markings
1	Allow Another To Use Commercial License
2	Allow Unlicensed Fisherman To Use Vessel
1	Allow Unlicensed Fisherman To Use Commercial Gear License
2	Fail To Report Commercial Fisheries Data
1	Possess Over 20% Undersize Crabs
2	Unlawfully Take Oysters From State Water Bottoms
1	Violate Oyster Sanitation Code (No Log Book)
2	Sell Fish Without Resident Wholesale/Retail Dealer's License
2	Violate Oyster Sanitation Code (Repacking)
3	Violate Oyster Sanitation Code (Refrigeration)
2	Violate Oyster Sanitation Code (Tagging)
1	Take Federally Controlled Fish In Closed Season
1	DWI (Boat)
1	Riding On Gunnel
1	Possession Of Alcohol By Person Under 21 Years Of Age

1	Failure To Have Shark Permit (Long Line)
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WRITTEN WARNINGS: 95

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
65	Boating
13	Angling Without A Basic License
1	Fish Without Resident Pole License
2	Violate Recreational Gear License Requirement
12	Angling Without A Saltwater License
1	Not Abiding By WMA Rules And Regulations (Gear License)
1	Failure To Display Proper Number On Vessel

CONFISCATIONS:

CONFISCATION DESCRIPTION
40 Lbs. Shrimp; 10 Speckled Trout; 1 Flounder; 160 Sacks Oysters; 1 Red Fish; 5 Black Drum; 65 Lbs. Crabs; 4 Sacks Crawfish; 137 Sacks Crawfish Sold \$2,097.30; 2 Black Bass; 4 Bow Fins; 142 Lbs. Oil Fish Sold \$106.50; 216 Lbs. Swordfish sold \$540.00; 484 Lbs. Blue Fin Tuna sold \$1,452.00; 354 Lbs. Skip Jack Tuna Sold \$35.40; 3,227 Lbs. Yellow Fin Tuna Sold \$8,067.50; 333 Lbs. Yellow Edge Grouper Sold \$1,082.25; 175 Lbs. Black Grouper Sold \$568.75; 333 Lbs. Scamp Sold \$1,082.25; 133 Lbs. Warsaw Grouper Sold \$365.75; 2 Lbs. Hake Sold \$2.00; 4 Lbs. Spiny Cheek Scorpion Fish sold \$3.00; 3 Boats And Motors; 7 Rods And Reels; 1 Gun; Various Commercial Receipts; 1 Crab Trap; 2 Oyster Dredges; Bag Of Fillet Fish; 3 Cans Beer; 134 Crawfish Purchase Receipts

TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REGION 9:

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
63	Boating
62	Commercial Fishing

0	Federal Migratory
2	Littering
3	Miscellaneous
77	Recreational Fishing
1	State Hunting/Trapping
95	Written Warnings

TOTAL NUMBER FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE: 16

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
16	Public Assistance

OYSTER STRIKE FORCE**COASTAL WATERS**

TOTAL CASES	29
TOTAL	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
1	Fail To Have Commercial License In Possession (Vessel)
3	Take Or Possess Commercial Fish Without A Commercial License
1	Take Or Possess Commercial Fish Without A Commercial Gear License
1	Allow Unlicensed Fisherman To Use Commercial Vessel License
2	Take Or Possess Oysters Without An Oyster Harvester License
1	Theft Of Crab Traps
13	Unlawfully Take Oysters From State Water Bottoms
1	Failure To Display Proper Number On Vessel
2	Violate Sanitary Code (Tagging)
1	Violate Sanitary Code (Logbook)
3	Violate Sanitary Code (Refrigeration)

WRITTEN WARNINGS: 1

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
1	Failure To Display Proper Number On Vessel

CONFISCATIONS:

CONFISCATION DESCRIPTION
191 Sacks Of Oysters

TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR OSF:

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
0	Boating
29	Commercial Fishing
0	Federal Migratory
0	Littering
0	Miscellaneous
0	Recreational Fishing
0	State Hunting/Trapping
1	Written Warnings

TOTAL NUMBER FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE: 0

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
0	Public Assistance

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS UNIT**STATEWIDE**

TOTAL CASES	60
TOTAL	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
1	Angling Without A License
1	Transport Without Required License
2	Violation Of Sanitary Code (Repacking Oysters)
2	Fail To Tag Containerized Oysters
12	Buy/Sell Fish Without Retail Seafood Dealers License
4	Fail To Maintain Records
2	Transport without Required License
1	Buy Fish From Other Than Wholesale/Retail Dealer
3	Buy/Sell Fish Without A Wholesale/Retail License
2	Take Commercial Fish Without Commercial License
2	Possess Commercial Fish Without Vessel License
3	Fail To Complete Trip Tickets (Fisherman)
1	Allow Unlicensed Fisherman To Use Vessel License
1	Fail To Report Commercial Fisheries Data
1	No Boat Numbers
1	No Boat Registration Certificate In Possession
1	Operate Unregistered Motorboat
3	Failure To Display Valid Certificate Decal

1	Failure To Change Ownership Of Registration (45 Days)
1	Improper Riding On Deck Or Gunwales
2	No Running Lights
4	Fail To Comply With PFD Requirements
1	Fail To Have PFD On Person Under 13 While Underway
4	No Fire Extinguisher
1	Fail To Comply With No Wake Zone
1	Driving While Intoxicated
1	Fail To Keep Federally Controlled Fish Intact
1	Take Federally Controlled Fish Closed Season (Gag Grouper)

WRITTEN WARNINGS: 2

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
1	No Fire Extinguisher
1	No Running Lights

CONFISCATIONS:

CONFISCATION DESCRIPTION
75-Sacks Of Live Crawfish (Sold), 974 Pounds Of Whole Grouper(Sold), 3 Pints Of Shucked Oysters(Destroyed), 2 Pounds Hake(Sold), 4 Pounds Of Spiny Cheek Scorpion Fish(Sold)

TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR SIU:

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
21	Boating
38	Commercial Fishing
0	Federal Migratory
0	Littering
0	Miscellaneous
1	Recreational Fishing
0	State Hunting/Trapping
2	Written Warnings

TOTAL NUMBER FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE: 0

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
0	Public Assistance

S.W.E.P.**COASTAL WATERS**

TOTAL CASES	26
TOTAL	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
3	Boating
1	Angling W/O License
3	Trawling Closed Season (Inside Waters)
3	Trawling Closed Season (Outside Waters)
4	Use Skimmers Closed Season (Inside Waters)
2	Take Commercial Fish W/O Commercial License
3	Take Commercial Fish W/O Commercial Vessel License
2	Take Commercial Fish W/O Commercial Gear License
1	Allow Unlicensed Fisherman To Use Commercial License
1	Allow Unlicensed Fisherman To Use Commercial Gear License
1	Allow Unlicensed Fisherman To Use Commercial Vessel License
1	Non-Reporting Of VMS (Federal)
1	Use Oversize Skimmers (Frames)

WRITTEN WARNINGS:

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
-0-	

CONFISCATIONS:

CONFISCATION DESCRIPTION
5,469 Lbs. Shrimp; 119 Lbs. Lemon Fish; 141 Lbs. Mangrove Snapper; 53 Lbs. Gag Grouper

TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR SWEP:

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
3	Boating
22	Commercial Fishing
0	Federal Migratory
0	Littering
0	Miscellaneous
1	Recreational Fishing
0	State Hunting/Trapping
0	Written Warnings

TOTAL NUMBER FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE: 0

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
0	Public Assistance

Note:**176 Boats Checked****102 Hours Run**

REFUGE PATROL**MARSH ISLAND, ROCKEFELLER,
STATE WILDLIFE**

TOTAL CASES	6
TOTAL	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
2	Angling Without A License
1	Improper Running Lights
1	Failure To Comply With PFD Requirements
1	Not Abiding By Rules And Regulations On WMA
1	Fail To Have Federal Shrimp Trawl Permit While Trawling In The EEZ

WRITTEN WARNINGS: 1

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION OF CITATION
1	Not Abiding By Rules And Regulations On WMA

CONFISCATIONS:

CONFISCATION DESCRIPTION
None

TOTAL OF EACH CATEGORY FOR REFUGE PATROL:

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
2	Boating
0	Commercial Fishing

0	Federal Migratory
0	Littering
1	Miscellaneous
3	Recreational Fishing
0	State Hunting/Trapping
1	Written Warnings

TOTAL NUMBER FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE 5

TOTAL	DESCRIPTION
5	Public Assistance

TOTAL CASES: 1,612

WRITTEN WARNINGS: 315

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE: 86

RESOLUTION

Addition of Non-human Primates to the List
of Potentially Dangerous Quadrupeds

Adopted by the
Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

June 2, 2005

WHEREAS, R.S. 56:6(30) relative to non-human primates, provides that the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries shall promulgate rules and regulations regarding the purchase and possession of non-human primates (primates); to provide issuance of certain permits; and to provide for related matters, and

WHEREAS, the Commission finds that possession of certain potentially dangerous primates poses significant hazards to public safety and health, is detrimental to the welfare of the animals, and may have negative impacts on conservation and recovery of some threatened and endangered species, and

WHEREAS, the size and strength of such animals in concert with their natural and unpredictable and/or predatory nature can result in severe injury or death when an attack upon a human occurs. Often such attacks are unprovoked and a person other than the owner, often a child, is the victim. Furthermore, there is no approved rabies vaccine for such animals, so even minor scratches and injuries inflicted upon humans or other animals could be deadly, and

WHEREAS, responsible possession of these potentially dangerous primates necessitates that they be confined in secure facilities. Prolonged confinement is by its nature stressful to these animals and proper long-term care by experienced persons is essential to the health and welfare of these animals and to society, and

WHEREAS, this Commission regulation prohibits importation and private possession of certain primates as follows:

(1) Except as provided herein, it shall be unlawful by any means including but not limited to transactions conducted via the internet, to import into, possess, purchase, or sell within the State of Louisiana, any primates.

(2) The following organizations and entities shall be exempt from these regulations, including permitting, as they pertain to primates: Animal Sanctuaries - any organization accredited by The Association of Sanctuaries (TAOS) or the American Sanctuary Association (ASA) as an animal sanctuary; Facilities accredited or certified by the American Zoo and Aquarium Association (AZA); Scientific organizations and medical or wildlife research facilities as defined in the Animal Welfare Act as found in the United States Code Title 7, Chapter 54, §2132(e), including but not limited to the University of Louisiana at Lafayette Primate Center and the Tulane National Primate Research Center and Chimp Haven, Inc. located in Shreveport, LA. Other qualified zoos and scientific organizations may be exempted from this prohibition on a case by case basis upon written application to the Secretary.

(3) Service animals - those individuals who have a qualified disability under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) are exempt from this prohibition as they pertain to primates, including permitting. It shall be legal for ADA qualified individuals to import, purchase, and possess trained service animals, as defined by the ADA, for personal use, but are limited to no more than one primate.

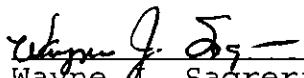
(4) Those individuals who legally possess primates prior to rule ratification may continue to keep those animals by applying for and receiving a permit from the Department. The permit application shall include proof of legal ownership and a certificate of health signed by a licensed veterinarian. Proof of ownership includes but is not limited to original purchase documents, veterinary records or other documentation acceptable to the Department showing ownership. Those individuals who can prove legal ownership prior to rule ratification and are issued a permit are authorized to keep those primates but are prohibited from acquiring any additional primates by any means including breeding. Permit holders are required to submit any address changes or other permit information changes within 30 days of the date those changes take effect or the permit will be considered invalid. The certificate of health submitted with the permit application shall provide that the primate has been examined by a licensed veterinarian within one year of the date of the application and that the animal is free of all symptoms of contagious and/or infectious diseases at the time of the examination and that all appropriate tests and preventative measures performed as

deemed necessary by the veterinarian. Primate owners shall be required to have the permitted primate examined annually by a licensed veterinarian to insure that the animal is free of all symptoms of contagious and/or infectious diseases at the time of the examination. The primate shall have all appropriate tests and preventative measures performed as deemed necessary by the veterinarian, and

WHEREAS, minimum pen requirements for exempted educational institutions, zoos and scientific organizations for primates will follow specifications in the Animal Welfare Act as found in the United States Code Title 7, Chapter 54, Part 3, Subparts D, now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission does hereby include non-human primates with potentially dangerous quadrupeds in the rules and regulations in accordance with R.S. 56:115, R.S. 56:171, and R.S. 56:1904F.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Secretary of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries is authorized to take any and all necessary steps on behalf of the Commission to promulgate and effectuate this notice of intent and the final rule, including but not limited to, the filing of the fiscal and economic impact statements, the filing of the notice of intent and final rule and the preparation of reports and correspondence to other agencies of government.



Wayne J. Sagrera, Chairman
Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

NOTICE OF INTENT

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

The Wildlife and Fisheries Commission does hereby give notice of its intent to amend the regulations for possession of potentially dangerous quadrupeds by adding non-human primates.

Title 76

WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

Part V. Wild Quadrupeds and Wild Birds

Chapter 1. Wild Quadrupeds

115. Possession of Potentially Dangerous ~~Wild~~ Quadrupeds and Non-Human Primates

A. This Commission finds that possession of certain potentially dangerous quadrupeds and non-human primates poses significant hazards to public safety and health, is detrimental to the welfare of the animals, and may have negative impacts on conservation and recovery of some threatened and endangered species.

1. The size and strength of such animals in concert with their natural and unpredictable and/or predatory nature can result in severe injury or death when an attack upon a human occurs. Often such attacks are unprovoked and a person other than the owner, often a child, is the victim. Furthermore, there is no approved rabies vaccine for such animals, so even minor scratches and injuries inflicted upon humans or other animals could be

deadly.

2. Responsible possession of these potentially dangerous ~~wild~~ quadrupeds and non-human primates necessitates that they be confined in secure facilities. Prolonged confinement is by its nature stressful to these animals and proper long-term care by experienced persons is essential to the health and welfare of these animals and to society.

3. Certain of these animals are listed as endangered species and others are so similar in appearance to endangered subspecies as to make practical distinction difficult. This similarity of appearance may provide a means to market illegally obtained endangered animals and can limit the effective enforcement of endangered species laws.

B. This Commission regulation prohibits importation and private possession of certain ~~wild~~ quadrupeds and non-human primates as follows.

C. 1. Except as provided herein, it shall be unlawful by any means including but not limited to transactions conducted via the internet, to import into, possess, purchase, or sell ~~No person shall possess~~ within the State of Louisiana, any of the following species or its subspecies of live ~~wild~~ quadrupeds or non-human primates, domesticated or otherwise:

- a. Cougar or mountain lion (Felis concolor)
- b. Black bear (Ursus americanus)
- c. Grizzly bear (Ursus arctos)

- d. Polar bear (Ursus maritimus)
- e. Red wolf (Canis rufus)
- f. Gray wolf (Canis lupus)
- g. Wolf dog hybrid (Canis lupus or Canis rufus x Canis familiaris)
- h. Non-human primates

2. Valid game breeder license holders for these species (listed a-g above) legally possessed prior to October 1, 1988, will be "grandfathered" and renewed annually until existing captive animals expire, or are legally transferred out-of-state, or are transferred to a suitable ~~public~~ facility. No additional animals may be acquired.

3. The prohibition against wolf-dog hybrids ~~will expire~~ expired January 1, 1997. Persons are cautioned that local ordinances or other state regulations may prohibit possession of these animals. ~~After January 1, 1997 an~~ Any animal which appears indistinguishable from a wolf, or is in ~~anyway~~ any way represented to be a wolf ~~may~~ shall be considered to be a wolf in the absence of ~~bonafide~~ bona fide documentation to the contrary.

4. The following organizations and entities shall be exempt from these regulations, including permitting, as they pertain to non-human primates: animal sanctuaries - any organization accredited by The Association of Sanctuaries (TAOS) or the American Sanctuary Association (ASA) as an animal sanctuary; facilities accredited or certified by the American Zoo and Aquarium

Association (AZA); scientific organizations and medical or wildlife research facilities as defined in the Animal Welfare Act as found in the United States Code Title 7, Chapter 54, §2132(e), including but not limited to the University of Louisiana at Lafayette Primate Center and the Tulane National Primate Research Center and Chimp Haven, Inc. located in Shreveport, Louisiana. Other qualified zoos and scientific organizations may be exempted from this prohibition on a case by case basis upon written application to the Secretary.

5. Service animals - those individuals who have a qualified disability under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) are exempt from this prohibition as they pertain to non-human primates, including permitting. It shall be legal for ADA qualified individuals to import, purchase, and possess trained service animals, as defined by the ADA, for personal use, but are limited to no more than one non-human primate.

6. Those individuals who legally possess non-human primates prior to Rule ratification may continue to keep those animals by applying for and receiving a permit from the Department. The permit application shall include proof of legal ownership and a certificate of health signed by a licensed veterinarian. Proof of ownership includes but is not limited to original purchase documents, veterinary records or other documentation acceptable to the Department showing ownership. Those individuals who can prove legal ownership prior to Rule ratification and are issued a permit are authorized to keep those non-human primates but are prohibited

from acquiring any additional non-human primates by any means including breeding. Permit holders are required to submit any address changes or other permit information changes within 30 days of the date those changes take effect or the permit will be considered invalid. The certificate of health submitted with the permit application shall provide that the non-human primate has been examined by a licensed veterinarian within one year of the date of the application and that the animal is free of all symptoms of contagious and/or infectious diseases at the time of the examination and that all appropriate tests and preventative measures performed as deemed necessary by the veterinarian. Non-human primate owners shall be required to have the permitted non-human primate examined annually by a licensed veterinarian to insure that the animal is free of all symptoms of contagious and/or infectious diseases at the time of the examination. The non-human primate shall have all appropriate tests and preventative measures performed as deemed necessary by the veterinarian.

~~D.E. Qualified educational institutions, zoos, and scientific organizations may be exempted from this prohibition on a case by case basis upon written application to the Secretary.~~ Minimum pen requirements for exempted educational institutions, zoos and scientific organizations are as follows:

1. Bears

- a. single animal: 25 feet long x 12 feet wide x 10 feet high, covered roof;

b. pair: 30 feet long x 15 feet wide x 10 feet high, covered roof;

c. materials: chain link 9 gauge minimum;

d. safety perimeter rail;

e. pool: 6 feet x 4 feet x 18 inches deep with facilities for spraying or wetting bear(s).

2. Wolf

a. 15 feet long x 8 feet wide x 6 feet high per animal, covered roof;

b. secluded den area: 4 feet x 4 feet for each animal;

c. materials: chain link wire 9 gauge minimum or equivalent;

d. safety perimeter rail.

3. Cougar, Mountain Lion

a. single animal: 10 feet long x 8 feet wide x 8 feet high, covered roof;

b. pair: 15 feet long x 8 feet wide x 8 feet high, covered roof;

c. materials: chain link 9 gauge minimum;

d. safety perimeter rail;

e. claw log;

f. shelf: 24 inch wide x 8 feet long, 40 inches off floor.

4. Non-Human Primates: as specified in the Animal

Welfare Act as found in the United States Code Title 7, Chapter 54,
Part 3, Subparts D.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 56:115, R.S. 56:171, and R.S. 56:1904F.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, LR 21:1356 (December 1995), amended LR 31: .

The Secretary of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries is authorized to take any and all necessary steps on behalf of the Commission to promulgate and effectuate this notice of intent and the final rule, including but not limited to, the filing of the fiscal and economic impact statements, the filing of the notice of intent and final rule and the preparation of reports and correspondence to other agencies of government.

Interested persons may submit comments relative to the proposed Rule to: Philip Bowman, Fur & Refuge Division, Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Box 98000, Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000, prior to Thursday, August 4, 2005.

In accordance with Act#1183 of 1999, the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries/Wildlife and Fisheries Commission hereby issues its Family Impact Statement in connection with the preceding Notice of Intent: This Notice of Intent will have no impact on the six criteria set out at R.S. 49:972(B).

Wayne J. Sagrera

Chairman

C. 2005-2008 Deer Hunting Schedule

Area	Archery	Muzzleloader (All Either Sex Except as Noted)	Still Hunt (No dogs allowed)	With or Without Dogs
1	<u>OPENS:</u> 1 st day of Oct. <u>CLOSES:</u> Last day of Jan.	<u>OPENS:</u> 2 nd Sat. of Nov. <u>CLOSES:</u> Fri. after 2 nd Sat. of Nov. <u>OPENS:</u> Mon. after the next to last Sun. of Jan. <u>CLOSES:</u> Last Sun. of Jan.	<u>OPENS:</u> Sat. before Thanksgiving Day <u>CLOSES:</u> Fri. before 2 nd Sat. of Dec. <u>OPENS:</u> Mon. after 1 st Sat. of Jan. <u>CLOSES:</u> next to last Sun. of Jan.	<u>OPENS:</u> 2 nd Sat. of Dec. <u>CLOSES:</u> Sun. after 1 st Sat. of Jan.
2	<u>OPENS:</u> 1 st day of Oct. <u>CLOSES:</u> Last day of Jan.	<u>OPENS:</u> Next to last Sat. of Oct. <u>CLOSES:</u> Fri. before last Sat. of Oct. <u>OPENS:</u> Mon. after 2 nd Sat. of Jan. <u>CLOSES:</u> Sun. after 3 rd Sat. of Jan.	<u>OPENS:</u> Last Sat. of Oct. <u>CLOSES:</u> Fri. before 2 nd Sat. of Dec.	<u>OPENS:</u> 2 nd Sat. of Dec. <u>CLOSES:</u> Sun. after 2 nd Sat. of Jan.
3	<u>OPENS:</u> 3 rd Sat. of Sept. <u>CLOSES:</u> Jan. 15	<u>OPENS:</u> 2 nd Sat. of Oct. <u>CLOSES:</u> Fri. before 3 rd Sat. of Oct. <u>OPENS:</u> Mon. after Thanksgiving Day <u>CLOSES:</u> Fri. before 1 st Sat. of Dec.	<u>OPENS:</u> 3 rd Sat. of Oct. <u>CLOSES:</u> Sun. after Thanksgiving Day <u>OPENS:</u> 1 st Sat. of Dec. <u>CLOSES:</u> Sun. after 1 st Sat. of Jan.	

4	<u>OPENS:</u> 1 st day of Oct. <u>CLOSES:</u> Last day of Jan.	<u>OPENS:</u> 1 st Sat. of Nov. <u>CLOSES:</u> Fri. before 2 nd Sat. of Nov. <u>OPENS:</u> Mon. after 1 st Sat. of Jan. <u>CLOSES:</u> Mon. after 2 nd Sat. of Jan.	<u>OPENS:</u> 2 nd Sat. of Nov. <u>CLOSES:</u> Sun. after 1 st Sat. of Jan.	
5	<u>OPENS:</u> 1 st day of Oct. <u>CLOSES:</u> Last day of Jan.	<u>OPENS:</u> 2 nd Sat. of Nov. <u>CLOSES:</u> Fri. before 3 rd Sat. of Nov. (BUCKS ONLY) <u>OPENS:</u> Day after Christmas Day <u>CLOSES:</u> Jan. 1 st (BUCKS ONLY)	<u>OPENS:</u> Day after Thanksgiving Day <u>CLOSES:</u> Sun. after 2 nd Sat. of Dec.	
6	<u>OPENS:</u> 1 st day of Oct. <u>CLOSES:</u> Feb. 15 (1 st 15 days are BUCKS ONLY)	<u>OPENS:</u> 2 nd Sat. of Nov. <u>CLOSES:</u> Fri. before 3 rd Sat. of Nov. <u>OPENS:</u> Mon. after the next to last Sun. of Jan. <u>CLOSES:</u> Last Sun. of Jan.	<u>OPENS:</u> Sat. before Thanksgiving Day <u>CLOSES:</u> Fri. before 2 nd Sat. of Dec.	<u>OPENS:</u> 2 nd Sat. of Dec. <u>CLOSES:</u> Next to last Sun. of Jan.
7	<u>OPENS:</u> 1 st day of Oct. <u>CLOSES:</u> Last day of Jan.	<u>OPENS:</u> 2 nd Sat. of Oct. <u>CLOSES:</u> Fri. before 3 rd Sat. of Oct. <u>OPENS:</u> 1 st Sat. of Nov. <u>CLOSES:</u> Fri. before 2 nd Sat. of Nov.	<u>OPENS:</u> 3 rd Sat. of Oct. <u>CLOSES:</u> Fri. before 1 st Sat. of Nov. <u>OPENS:</u> 2 nd Sat. of Nov. <u>CLOSES:</u> Sun. after Thanksgiving Day	<u>OPENS:</u> Mon. after Thanksgiving Day <u>CLOSES:</u> 1 st Sun. after Christmas Day

8	<u>OPENS:</u> 3 rd Sat. of Sept. <u>CLOSES:</u> Jan. 15	<u>OPENS:</u> 2 nd Sat. of Oct. <u>CLOSES:</u> Fri. before 3 rd Sat. of Oct. <u>OPENS:</u> Mon. after Thanksgiving Day <u>CLOSES:</u> Fri. before 1 st Sat. of Dec.	<u>OPENS:</u> 3 rd Sat. of Oct. <u>CLOSES:</u> Sun. after Thanksgiving Day	<u>OPENS:</u> 1 st Sat. of Dec. <u>CLOSES:</u> Sun. after 1 st Sat. of Jan.
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<p align="center">2005-2008 SEASON WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA HUNTING SCHEDULES</p>
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1. ACADIANA CONSERVATION

CORRIDOR (Department Owned - 2,285 Acres, Opelousas Office):

Self-Clearing Permit required for all activities.

Deer:

Archery only: Oct. 1-15 bucks only, Oct. 16-Feb. 15 either-sex.

All other seasons **CLOSED**. No motorized vehicles allowed and no access via I-49 right-of-way.

2. ALEXANDER STATE FOREST (Owner -

Office of Forestry-LDAF - 7,875 Acres, Pineville Office):

From December through February all hunters must check daily with the Office of Forestry for scheduled burning activity. No hunting or other activity will be permitted in burn units the day of the burning. Call 318-487-5172 or 318-487-5058 for information on burning schedules.

Self-Clearing Permits required for hunters only.

Deer:

Archery: Oct. 1-Jan. 31, either-sex.

Firearms: Fri. after Thanksgiving Day for 3 days, bucks only.

Muzzleloader: 3rd Sat. of Oct. for 2 days; first Sat. of Nov. for 2 days. All deer must be brought to weigh station, either-sex.

Small Game: Same as outside **EXCEPT CLOSED** during muzzleloader season.

Waterfowl: Same as outside. (Certain areas may be closed as posted).

Vehicles restricted to paved and graveled roads. No parking on or fishing or swimming from bridges. No open fires **EXCEPT** in recreational areas.

3. ATCHAFALAYA DELTA (Owner - State of

Louisiana - 137,695 Acres, New Iberia Office):

Self-clearing Permit required for deer and unmarked hog hunting only. Self-clearing permits available from Main Delta campground and Cul-de-sac on Big Island.

Big Island: CLOSED to all activities during the month of October, **EXCEPT** Youth Lottery Deer Hunts.

Deer:

Experimental Youth Lottery Deer Hunt: 2nd Sat. of Oct. for 2 days and last Sat. of Oct. for 2 days on Big Island only, either-sex, daily youth permit required. Call New Iberia office, Fur and Refuge Division (337) 373-0032 for details.

Archery: Oct. 1-Jan. 31 on Main Delta only (Big Island **CLOSED** during October); no deer hunting on Wax Lake Delta. All harvested deer must be checked

in at Atchafalaya Delta Headquarters.

Waterfowl: Same as outside, **EXCEPT** shooting hours shall be one-half hour before sunrise to 2:00 p.m. during opening weekends of teal and duck season and one-half hour before sunrise to sunset the remainder of the season..

Small Game Hunting for Rabbit Only: Wax Lake Delta: Oct. 1-31 and Feb. 1 to the last day of Feb. with or without beagles. Nov. 1-Jan. 31 without beagles only. Main Delta: Feb. 1 to the last day of Feb. with or without beagles. CLOSED October through January.

Unmarked Hogs: May be taken by properly licensed hunters from Oct. 1 to the last day of Feb.

Camping and houseboat mooring allowed **ONLY** in designated areas.

ATVs, ATCs and motorcycles prohibited **EXCEPT** as permitted for authorized WMA trappers.

4. ATTAKAPAS (Owner - State of Louisiana -

25,730 Acres, Opelousas Office):

Area **CLOSED** to all hunters **EXCEPT** Youth Hunters when the Youth deer season is open.

Self-Clearing Permits required for hunters only.

Deer:

Archery: Oct. 1-15 bucks only, Oct. 16-Feb. 15 either sex.

Youth: Last Sat. of Oct. for 2 days, either-sex.

Firearms Either-sex: Fri. after Thanksgiving Day for 3 days; Fri. before 1st Sat. of Dec. for 3 days.

Firearms Bucks Only: 3rd Sat. of Dec. to Jan. 1.

Muzzleloader: Mon. after next to last Sun. of Jan. for 7 days, either-sex.

Small Game & Waterfowl: Same as outside **EXCEPT CLOSED** during firearms either-sex and youth deer season. Beagles allowed for rabbits and dogs allowed for squirrel hunting the day after muzzleloader season ends to the last day of Feb.

Raccoon (Nighttime): 2nd Sat. of Sept. for 16 days and the day after muzzleloader season ends to the last day of Feb.

Unmarked Hogs: May be taken by properly licensed hunters from Oct. 1 to the last day of Feb.

5. BAYOU MACON (Department Owned -

6,919 Acres, Monroe Office):

Deer:

Archery: Oct. 1-Jan. 31.

Firearms Lottery Hunt: 3rd Sat. of Nov. for 2 days, either-sex, hunt restricted to those selected as a result of the pre-application lottery. Hunters must check in at Hwy. 2 to have permit validated.

Muzzleloader: 1st Sat. of Dec. for 2 days.

Small Game & Waterfowl: Same as outside **EXCEPT CLOSED** during firearms lottery season. Beagles allowed for rabbits and dogs allowed for squirrel hunting 1st Sat. of Jan. to the last day of Feb.

Raccoon (Nighttime): 2nd Sat. of Sept. for 16 days and 1st Sat. of Jan. to the last day of Feb.

All night activities prohibited **EXCEPT** as otherwise provided.

6. BAYOU PIERRE (Department Owned - 2,212 Acres, Minden Office):

Waterfowl Refuge is closed to all hunting, trapping and fishing **EXCEPT** for archery hunting for deer, which is allowed on the entire area. Refuge is marked with "Waterfowl Refuge" signs. Contact Region 1 Wildlife Division, Minden Office, for details for lottery hunts listed below at 318-371-3050.

Deer:

Archery only: Oct. 1-Jan. 31, either-sex. Archery hunting is allowed in the waterfowl refuge.

Dove: Same as outside **EXCEPT** opening day of 1st split will be restricted to those persons selected as a result of a pre-application lottery.

Waterfowl: Lottery Hunt Only (Portion west of Bayou Pierre) - First two weekends of the last split of the West Zone season.

Other Small Game: Same as outside. Beagles allowed for rabbits and dogs allowed for squirrel hunting 1st Mon. of Jan. to last day of Feb.

Raccoon (Nighttime): 1st Mon. of Jan. to last day of Feb.

7. BENS CREEK (Owner - Weyerhaeuser Co., Inc. - 13,044 Acres, Baton Rouge Office):

Area Closed: To all hunters **EXCEPT** Youth and Handicapped Deer Hunters during Youth and Handicapped Deer Hunt.

Deer:

Archery: Oct. 1-Jan. 31, either-sex.

Special Deer Season for Youth & Handicapped Hunters: 1st Sat. of Nov. for 2 days, either-sex.

Firearms Either-sex: Fri. after Thanksgiving Day for 3 days, Mandatory deer check; 1st Sat. of Dec. for 2 days and 2nd Sat. of Dec. for 2 days, Self-Clearing Permit.

Firearms Bucks Only: Mon. after 2nd Sat. of Dec. for 28 days.

Muzzleloader: Day after firearms bucks only season ends for 12 days, either-sex.

Small Game & Waterfowl: Same as outside **EXCEPT CLOSED** during either-sex firearms season for deer. Beagles allowed for rabbits and dogs allowed for squirrel hunting the day after muzzleloader season ends to the last day of Feb.

Raccoon (Nighttime): the day after muzzleloader season ends to the last day of Feb.

Unmarked Hogs: May be taken by properly licensed hunters from Oct. 1 to the last day of Feb.

8. BIG COLEWA BAYOU (Department Owned - 899 Acres, Monroe Office):

Self-Clearing Permit not required.

Deer:

Archery only: Oct. 1-Jan. 31, either-sex.

Small Game & Waterfowl: Same as outside. Beagles allowed for rabbit hunting 1st Sat. of Jan. to last day of Feb. All nighttime activities prohibited.

9. BIG LAKE (Department Owned - 19,231 Acres, Ferriday Office):

Area Closed: To all hunters **EXCEPT** Youth Deer Hunters when the Youth deer season is open.

Deer:

Archery: Oct. 1-Jan. 31, either-sex.

Youth: Last Sat. of Oct. for 2 days, either-sex.

Firearms Either-sex: Fri. after Thanksgiving Day for 2 days, mandatory deer check.

Firearms Bucks Only: Sun. after Thanksgiving Day and Sat. closest to Jan. 1 for 9 days.

Muzzleloader: Day after firearms bucks only season closes for 7 days, either-sex.

Small Game: Same as outside **EXCEPT CLOSED** during either-sex firearms seasons. Beagles allowed for rabbits and dogs allowed for squirrel hunting the day after muzzleloader season ends to the last day of Feb.

Waterfowl: Same as outside **EXCEPT CLOSED** during either-sex firearms seasons.

Raccoon (Nighttime): the day after muzzleloader season ends to the last day of Feb.

Unmarked Hogs: May be taken by properly licensed hunters from Oct. 1 to the last day of Feb.

10. BILOXI (Owner - Biloxi Marsh Land Corporation - 42,787 Acres, New Iberia Office):

Self-Clearing Permits not required.

Deer:

Archery only: October through January. First 15 days are bucks only.

Small Game & Waterfowl: Same as outside **EXCEPT** beagles allowed for rabbits when duck

season is closed.

Unmarked Hogs: May be taken by properly licensed hunters from **October through February**.

11. BODCAU (Owner - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - 34,355 Acres, Minden Office):

Area Closed (portion): on designated portion. Closed to all hunters **EXCEPT** Youth deer hunters during the Youth Deer Hunt.

Youth Squirrel Hunt: Last Sat. of Sept. for 2 days.

Deer:

Archery: Oct. 1-Jan. 31, either-sex.

Youth: Sat. after 2nd Fri. of Oct. for 2 days, either-sex.

Muzzleloader: Mon. after Thanksgiving Day for 7 days, either-sex.

Modern Firearms: Sat. after 4th Fri. of Oct. to the Sun. after Thanksgiving Day.

Firearms Either-sex: Sat. after the 4th Fri. of Oct. for 9 days, the following Sat. and Sun., and the following Sat. for 9 days.

Small Game: Same as outside **EXCEPT CLOSED** during the youth deer hunt on designated portion. Beagles allowed for rabbits and dogs allowed for squirrel hunting Jan. 1 to the last day of Feb.

Waterfowl: Same as outside.

Raccoon: (Nighttime) Jan. 1 to the last day of Feb.

Unmarked Hogs: May be taken by properly licensed hunters from Oct. 1 to the last day of Feb.

12. BOEUF -(Department Owned - 50,967 Acres, Ferriday Office):

Deer:

Archery: Oct. 1-Jan. 31, either-sex.

Firearms Either-sex: Fri. after Thanksgiving Day for 2 days, Mandatory Deer Check.

Firearms Bucks Only: Sun. after Thanksgiving Day, and 2nd Sat. of Dec. for 14 days.

Muzzleloader: 1st Sat. of Dec. for 7 days, either-sex.

Small Game and Waterfowl: Same as outside **EXCEPT CLOSED** Fri. and Sat. after Thanksgiving Day. Beagles allowed for rabbits and dogs allowed for squirrel hunting 1st Sat. of Jan. to the last day of Feb.

No internal combustion engines and craft allowed in Green Tree Reservoir.

Raccoon (Nighttime): 2nd Sat. of Sept. for 16 days and 1st Sat. of Jan. to the last day of Feb.

Unmarked Hogs: May be taken by properly licensed hunters from Oct. 1 to the last day of Feb.

13. BOISE-VERNON (Owner - Boise-Cascade Company - 55,672 Acres, Lake Charles Office):

Area Closed: To all hunters **EXCEPT** Youth Deer

Hunters when the Youth Deer Season is open.

Deer:

Archery: 3rd Sat. of Sept. to Jan. 15.

Youth Deer Hunt: Next to last Sat. of Oct. for 2 days, either-sex.

Firearms Either-sex: Last Sat. of Oct. for 2 days, Mandatory Deer Check.

Firearms Bucks Only: Mon. after the last Sat. of Oct. to Thanksgiving Day, and 3rd Sat. of Dec. to Jan. 1.

Firearms Either-sex: Fri. after Thanksgiving Day for 3 days.

Muzzleloader: Mon. after Thanksgiving Day for 7 days, either-sex.

Small Game & Waterfowl: Same as outside **EXCEPT CLOSED** during either-sex gun hunts. Beagles allowed for rabbits and dogs allowed for squirrel hunting Jan. 2 to the last day of Feb.

Raccoon (Nighttime): Jan. 2 to the last day of Feb.

14. BUCKHORN (Department Owned - 11,262 Acres, Ferriday Office):

Deer:

Archery: Oct. 1-Jan. 31, either-sex.

Firearms Either-sex: Fri. after Thanksgiving Day for 3 days, Mandatory Deer Check.

Firearms Bucks Only: Sat. after Christmas Day **EXCEPT** when Christmas Day falls on a Sat. or Sun. then the Mon. after Christmas Day to the 2nd Sun. of Jan.

Muzzleloader: Mon. after 2nd Sun. of Jan. for 7 days, either-sex.

Small Game and Waterfowl: Same as outside **EXCEPT CLOSED** during either-sex gun hunts. Beagles allowed for rabbits and dogs allowed for squirrel hunting the day after muzzleloader season ends to the last day of Feb.

Raccoon (Nighttime): day after muzzleloader season ends to the last day of Feb.

Unmarked Hogs: May be taken by properly licensed hunters from Oct. 1 to the last day of Feb.

15. CAMP BEAUREGARD (Louisiana National Guard - 12,500 Acres, Pineville Office):

Daily military clearance is required for all recreational users. Registration for use of Self-Clearing permit required once per year at Range Central Building, telephone (318) 641-3355, 641-3365 or LDWF, Region III Office, telephone (318) 487-5885. All or portions of the area may be closed daily due to military activities. All game harvested must be reported on self-clearing checkout permit.

Area Closed: To all users **EXCEPT** Youth Deer Hunters when youth deer season is open.

Deer:

Archery: Oct. 1-Jan. 31, either-sex.

Youth Deer Hunt: 2nd Sat. of Oct. for 2 days, either-sex. All deer harvested must be brought to Rifle Range Road Weigh Station.

Firearms Bucks Only: Dec. 26-Jan. 1.

Muzzleloader: Fri. after Thanksgiving Day for 2 days, and 3rd Sat. of Dec. for 2 days, either-sex. All deer harvested must be brought to Rifle Range Road Weigh Station.

Small Game & Waterfowl: Same as outside, **EXCEPT CLOSED** during either-sex gun hunts for deer. Beagles allowed for rabbits and dogs allowed for squirrel hunting Sat. after Jan. 1 to the last day of Feb.

Unmarked Hogs: May be taken by properly licensed hunters from Oct. 1 to the last day of Feb.

Retriever training allowed on selected portions of the WMA. Contact the Region office for specific details.

16. DEWEY W. WILLS (Department Owned - 61,871 Acres, Pineville Office):

Area Closed: to all **EXCEPT** Youth and Handicapped Deer Hunters during the Handicapped and Youth Deer Hunt only on that portion of the area north of the Diversion Canal.

Deer:

Archery: Oct. 1-Jan. 31, either-sex.

Special Handicapped and Youth Deer Season: Last Sat. of Oct. either-sex. Only that portion of the area north of the Diversion Canal shall be open only to handicapped and youth deer hunters. The remainder of the area is open to other hunters.

Special Youth Lottery: 2nd Sat. of Dec. for 2 days, 1st Sat. of Jan. for 2 days, the 2nd Sat. of Jan. for 2 days, and 3rd Sat. of Jan. for 2 days, either-sex. Contact Region 3 Office (318-487-5885) for details and applications.

Firearms Either-sex: 3rd Sat. of Dec. for 2 days, Daily Permit.

Firearms Bucks Only: Sat. after Christmas Day **EXCEPT** when Christmas Day falls on a Sat. or Sun. then the Mon. after Christmas Day to the 2nd Sun. of Jan.

Muzzleloader: Sat. after 2nd Sun. of Jan. for 4 days, either-sex.

Small Game and Waterfowl: Same as outside **EXCEPT CLOSED** during Handicapped and Youth Deer Season north of the Diversion Canal and the entire area during the either-sex firearm hunt. Beagles allowed for rabbits and dogs allowed for squirrel hunting day after muzzleloader season ends to the

last day of Feb.

Raccoon (Nighttime): day after muzzleloader season ends to the last day of Feb.

Nighttime Chase only: May 1-Sept. 25, Tuesdays and Thursdays only. Raccoon hunters may use ATVs on designated trails during take season only.

Unmarked Hogs: May be taken by properly licensed hunters from Oct. 1 to the last day of Feb.

Crawfish: Limited to 100 pounds per person per day. All season dates on Larto Tracts (see WMA map) same as outside, **EXCEPT** still hunt only and **EXCEPT** deer hunting restricted to **ARCHERY ONLY**. All vehicles including ATVs prohibited.

17. ELBOW SLOUGH (Department Owned - 160 acres, Pineville Office):

Mourning Dove: Saturdays, Sundays and Wednesdays only during Sept. and Oct. of the outside season.

Rabbit: Feb. 1 to the last day of Feb. Beagles allowed.

All other seasons closed. Steel shot only for all hunting.

18. ELM HALL (Department Owned - 2,839 Acres, Opelousas Office):

Self-clearing permits required for hunters only.

Deer:

Archery: Oct. 1-15 bucks only, Oct. 16-Feb. 15, either sex.

Firearms Either-sex: Fri. after Thanksgiving Day for 2 days.

Firearms Bucks Only: Sun. after Thanksgiving Day and Sat. after Christmas Day **EXCEPT** when Christmas Day falls on a Sat. or Sun., then the Mon. after Christmas Day to the 2nd Sun. of Jan.

Small Game and Waterfowl: Same as outside **EXCEPT CLOSED** during either-sex firearm seasons for deer.

No ATVs allowed.

19. FLOY WARD McELROY (Department Owned - 681 acres, Monroe Office):

Access restricted. Contact Monroe Region Office at 318-343-4045 for information.

Deer:

Youth Lottery Hunt: Next to last Sat. of Oct. for 2 days, 1st Sat. of Nov. for 2 days, and 2nd Sat. of Nov. for 2 days. Restricted to those selected as a result of the pre-application lottery.

Youth Mourning Dove Hunt: Second weekend of the Mourning Dove Season (Saturday and Sunday

only).

20. FORT POLK (Owner - U.S. Army and U.S. Forest Service - 105,545 Acres, Lake Charles Office):

Daily military clearance is required to hunt any game. Registration for use of Self-Clearing Permit required once per year at Building #7654, North Fort Polk or the building at Alligator Lake entrance, telephone 1-888-718-3029 or 337-531-5715 to obtain information on areas open for hunting. Either-sex deer season daily permits available at daily permit stations. Trappers must also register at Building #7654 and use Self-Clearing system. New special regulations apply to ATV users. This information available where permits are issued or at http://www.jrtc-polk.army.mil/fpk_hunt/.

Deer:

Archery: 3rd Sat. of Sept. to Jan. 15, either-sex. Special Archery regulations for Cantonment Area, check locally at Building #7654, either-sex deer legal the entire season. Remainder of WMA restricted to bucks only when bucks only gun season is in progress.
Muzzleloader: 2nd Sat. of Oct. for 7 days, and 1st Sat. of Dec. for 2 days, either-sex, Self-Clearing Permit required, Special Permit, Building #7654. A selected portion of the area to be open.

Firearms Either-sex: Last Sat. of Oct. for 2 days, and Fri. after Thanksgiving Day for 3 days, Mandatory Deer Check. 2nd Sat. of Dec. for 2 days and 3rd Sat. of Dec. for 2 days, Self-Clearing Permit.
Firearms Bucks Only: Mon. after last Sat. of Oct. to Thanksgiving Day, the Mon. after 1st Sat. of Dec. for 5 days, the Mon. after the 2nd Sat. of Dec. for 5 days, and Mon. after 3rd Sat. of Dec. to Jan. 1.

Small Game & Waterfowl: Same as outside EXCEPT CLOSED during either-sex firearms hunts for deer. Hunter Orange must be worn when bucks only gun hunts for deer are in progress. Squirrel hunting with dogs allowed Jan. 2 to the last day of Feb.

Unmarked Hogs: May be taken by properly licensed hunters from beginning of Archery Season to Jan. 1.

Fishing: Special regulations pertaining to fishing are posted at specific lakes.

21. GRASSY LAKE (Department Owned - 12,983 Acres, Opelousas Office):

Area Closed: To all hunters EXCEPT Youth Hunters during Youth Deer Hunt.

Deer:

Archery: Oct. 1-15 bucks only, Oct. 16-Feb. 15 either sex.

Youth: Last Sat. of Oct. for 2 days.

Firearms Either-sex: Fri. after Thanksgiving Day for 2 days, Daily permit.

Firearms Bucks Only: Sun. after Thanksgiving

Day, and Sat. after Christmas Day EXCEPT when Christmas Day falls on a Sat. or Sun., then the Mon. after Christmas Day to 2nd Sun. of Jan.

Muzzleloader: Mon. after 2nd Sun. of Jan. for 7 days, either-sex.

Small Game and Waterfowl: Same as outside EXCEPT CLOSED during either-sex firearms hunts for deer. Beagles allowed for rabbits and dogs allowed for squirrel hunting day after muzzleloader season ends to last day of Feb.

Sport Fishing: Same as outside EXCEPT permitted only after 2 p.m. during waterfowl season on Smith Bay, Red River Bay and Grassy Lake proper.

Commercial Fishing: Permitted EXCEPT on Smith Bay, Red River Bay and Grassy Lake proper on Saturday and Sunday and during waterfowl season. Permits available from area supervisor Spring Bayou Headquarters or Opelousas Region Office.

Raccoon (Nighttime): 2nd Sat. of Sept. for 16 days and day after muzzleloader season ends to last day of Feb.

Crawfishing: April 1-July 31. Recreational only. 100 lbs per boat or group daily.

Unmarked Hogs: May be taken by properly licensed hunters from Oct. 1 to last day of Feb.

22. JACKSON-BIENVILLE (Owner - Weyerhaeuser, et. al. - 32,185 Acres, Minden Office):

Area Closed (portion): Closed to all hunters EXCEPT youth and handicapped deer hunters during the Youth and Handicapped Deer Hunt.

Youth Squirrel Hunt: Last Sat. of Sept. for 2 days.
Deer:

Archery: Oct. 1-Jan. 31, either sex.

Special Deer Season for Youth & Handicapped Hunters: Sat. after 2nd Fri. of Oct. for 2 days, either-sex, for handicapped and youth hunters only on a portion of Jackson-Bienville WMA. Contact Minden Region Office for Handicapped Permits and specific map. Handicapped Permit must be obtained in advance from any Region Office. Self-Clearing permits are also required.

Note: Daily Permits will be available from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. on the day before the season at the Field Office Daily Permit Check Station on North Road. Daily Permit Check Stations will be open at 4:30 a.m. for the 1st two days.

Firearms Either-sex: Sat. before Thanksgiving Day to the Sun. after Thanksgiving Day, the 2nd Sat. of Dec. for 2 days, the Sat. closest to

Christmas Day for 2 days, and the Sat. closest to New Year's Day for 2 days, daily permit required for the 1st two days.

Firearms Bucks Only: Mon. after Thanksgiving Day for 12 days, the Mon. after 2nd Sat. of Dec. for 12 days, and Mon. after Sat. closest to Christmas Day for 5 days.

Small Game & Waterfowl: Same as outside **EXCEPT CLOSED** during Youth and Handicapped Deer Hunt (a portion only) and whole area during the 1st two days of firearms either-sex season and **EXCEPT** waterfowl may only be hunted on Saturdays, Tuesdays and Thursdays. Beagles allowed for rabbits and dogs allowed for squirrel hunting after firearms deer season ends to the last day of Feb.

Raccoon (Nighttime): Day after firearms deer season ends to last day of Feb.

Unmarked Hogs: May be taken by properly licensed hunters from Oct. 1 to the last day of Feb. All hogs must be reported at Self-Clearing Permit Station or Daily Permit Station.

23. JOYCE (Department Owned - 15,059 Acres, Joyce Heirs - 851 Acres, Tangipahoa Parish School Board - 484 Acres, Baton Rouge Office):

Deer:

Archery: Oct. 1-15 bucks only, Oct. 16-Feb. 15 either-sex.

Firearms: Same as outside, still hunt only.

All Other Game: Same as outside, still hunt only.

Swamp Walk: Adhere to all WMA rules and regulations.

No firearms or hunting allowed within 100 yards of walkways. Check hunting schedule and use walkway at your own risk.

24. LAKE BOEUF (Department Owned - 802 Acres, New Iberia Office):

Self-Clearing Permit required for deer and hog hunting only. Self-Clearing Permit available at Theriot Canal boat landing off LA Hwy. 308.

Hunting until 12:00 noon for all game **EXCEPT** during Youth Lottery Hunt. All nighttime activities prohibited.

AREA CLOSED: All of October, **EXCEPT** for Youth Lottery Deer Hunters and use of waterways for access purposes only.

Deer:

Experimental Youth Lottery Hunt: Next to last Sat. of Oct. for 2 days, and last Sat. of Oct. for 2 days, (afternoons only), either-sex. Daily youth hunt permit required. To apply or for more information, contact New Iberia Office, Fur and Refuge Division, 337-373-0032.

Archery: Nov. 1-Jan. 31.

Waterfowl: Same as outside.

Small Game: Nov. 1 to last day of Feb. Beagles prohibited November and December.

Unmarked Hogs: May be taken by properly licensed hunters from Nov. 1 to the last day of Feb.

25. LAKE RAMSEY (Department Owned - 796 Acres, Baton Rouge Office):

Deer:

Archery only, Oct. 1-Jan. 31, either-sex.

Small Game & Waterfowl: Same as outside. Beagles allowed for rabbits and dogs allowed for squirrel hunting Sat. after Jan. 1 to last day of Feb.

Foot traffic only - All vehicles restricted to Parish Roads.

26. LITTLE RIVER (Department Owned - 4,727 Acres, Pineville Office):

Youth Squirrel Hunt: Last Sat. of Sept. for 2 days.

Deer:

Archery: Oct. 1-Jan. 31, either-sex.

Firearms Bucks Only: Last Sat. of Oct. for 16 days.

Muzzleloader: Fri. after Thanksgiving Day for 3 days, and 3rd Sat. of Dec. for 2 days, either-sex.

Raccoon (Nighttime): Mon. after 2nd Sat. of Jan. to last day of Feb.

Nighttime Chase Only: May 1-Sept. 25, Tuesdays and Thursdays only. Raccoon hunters may use ATVs on designated trails during take seasons only.

Small Game & Waterfowl: Same as outside. Beagles allowed for rabbits and dogs allowed for squirrel hunting Mon. after 2nd Sat. of Jan. to the last day of Feb.

27. LOGGY BAYOU (Department Owned - 4,084, State land Office-159, U. S. Army Corp of Engineers-2,138 Acres, Minden Office):

Deer:

Archery: Oct. 1-Jan. 31, either-sex.

Firearms Either-sex: Fri. after Thanksgiving Day for 3 days, mandatory deer check.

Muzzleloader: Mon. after Thanksgiving Day for 7 days, either-sex.

Small Game and Waterfowl: Same as outside **EXCEPT CLOSED** during either-sex firearms seasons for deer. Beagles allowed for rabbits and dogs allowed for squirrel hunting Mon. closest to Jan. 1 to the last day of Feb.

Raccoon (Nighttime): Mon. closest to Jan. 1 to the last day of Feb.

Unmarked Hogs: May be taken by properly licensed

hunters from Oct. 1 to last day of Feb.

28. MANCHAC (Department Owned - 8,328 Acres, Baton Rouge Office):

Deer:

Archery: Oct. 1-15 bucks only; Oct. 16-Feb. 15 either-sex.

Small Game & Waterfowl: Same as outside EXCEPT steel shot required for rails, snipe and gallinules.

Unmarked Hogs: May be taken by properly licensed hunters from Oct. 1 to last day of Feb.

Crabs: No crab traps allowed. Attended lift nets are allowed.

29. MAUREPAS SWAMP (Department Owned - 61,950 acres, Baton Rouge Office):

Area Closed: To all hunters EXCEPT Youth Deer Hunters during Youth Deer Season.

Deer:

Archery: Oct. 1-15 bucks only; Oct. 16-Feb. 15 either sex.

Youth: 1st Sat. of Nov. for 2 days, either-sex.

Firearms Either-sex: Fri. after Thanksgiving Day for 3 days.

Firearms Bucks Only: 3rd Sat. of Dec. for 16 days.

Muzzleloader: Day after firearms bucks only season ends for 7 days, either-sex.

Small Game & Waterfowl: Same as outside EXCEPT CLOSED during either-sex firearms hunts.

Beagles allowed for rabbits and dogs allowed for squirrel hunting last Sat. of Jan. to last day of Feb.

No loaded firearms or hunting allowed within 100 yards of Nature Trail.

30. OUACHITA (Department Owned - 9,641 Acres, Monroe Office):

Area Closed: To all hunters EXCEPT Youth Deer Hunters during Youth Deer Season.

Waterfowl Refuge: North of LA Hwy. 15 closed to all hunting, fishing, trapping and ATV use during duck season including early teal season.

Deer:

Archery: Oct. 1-Jan. 31, either-sex.

Youth Deer Hunt: 3rd Sat. of Oct. for 2 days, either-sex.

Firearms Either-sex: Fri. after Thanksgiving Day for 3 days, Mandatory Deer Check.

Firearms Bucks Only: 2nd Sat. of Dec. for 14 days.

Waterfowl: South of LA Hwy. 15, same as outside EXCEPT CLOSED during either-sex firearms hunts for deer, EXCEPT for the Pintail Alley area.

Small Game: Same as outside EXCEPT CLOSED during either-sex firearms hunts for deer. Beagles allowed for rabbits and dogs allowed for squirrel

hunting 1st Sat. of Jan. to last day of Feb. Snipe hunting after 2 p.m. prohibited during duck season.

Raccoon (Nighttime): 2nd Sat. of Sept. for 16 days and 1st Sat. of Jan. to last day of Feb.

Crawfish: April 1-May 31, 100 pounds per person per day limit. No traps or nets left overnight.

Commercial Fishing: CLOSED.

All nighttime activities prohibited EXCEPT as otherwise provided.

31. PASS-A-LOUTRE (Department Owned - 115,596 Acres, New Iberia Office):

Self-Clearing Permit required for deer, unmarked hunting and camping only. Permits available at Pass-a-Loutre Headquarters and all designated camping areas.

Deer: Archery only, Oct. 1-15, bucks only. Oct. 16-Feb. 15, either-sex. All deer and hogs must be checked in at Pass-a-Loutre Headquarters.

Small Game and Waterfowl: Same as outside.

Beagles prohibited October through December.

Unmarked Hogs: May be taken by properly licensed hunters from October through March. Hunters may harvest hogs during March only by using shotguns with shot no larger than BB lead or F shot steel, or no larger than 22 caliber rimfire firearms.

Commercial Fishing: Same as outside. Commercial mullet fishing open only in: South Pass, Pass-a-Loutre, North Pass, Southeast Pass, Northeast Pass, Dennis Pass, Johnson Pass, Loomis Pass, Cadro Pass, Wright Pass, Viveats Pass, Cognevich Pass, Blind Bay, Redfish Bay, Garden Island Bay, Northshore Bay, East Bay (west of barrier islands) and oil and gas canals as described on the Department Pass-a-Loutre WMA Map.

Oyster harvesting is prohibited.

Camping and houseboat mooring allowed ONLY in designated areas. See Self-Clearing Permit Stations at headquarters for designated camping areas.

ATVs, ATCs and motorcycles prohibited on this area.

32. PEARL RIVER (Department Owned - 35,031 Acres, Baton Rouge Office):

Area Closed: To all hunters EXCEPT Youth Deer Hunters during Youth Deer Season.

Youth Squirrel Hunt: Last Sat. of Sept. for 2 days.

Deer:

Archery: Oct. 1-Jan. 31, either-sex.

Youth Deer Hunt: 1st Sat. of Nov. for 2 days, either-sex.

Firearms Either-sex: Fri. after Thanksgiving

Day for 2 days Mandatory Deer Check. Sun. after Thanksgiving Day and 3rd Sat. of Dec. for 2 days, Self-Clearing Permit.

Firearms Bucks Only: 1st Sat. of Dec. for 14 days and Mon. after 3rd Sat. of Dec. for 14 days.

Muzzleloader: 2nd Sat. of Nov. for 9 days and day after firearms bucks only season closes for 19 days, either-sex.

Small Game: Same as outside **EXCEPT CLOSED** during either-sex firearms hunts for deer. Beagles allowed for rabbits and dogs allowed for squirrel hunting day after muzzleloader season ends to last day of Feb.

Waterfowl: Same as outside **EXCEPT** no hunting in Waterfowl Refuge Area and **EXCEPT CLOSED** during either-sex firearms hunts for deer north of U.S. Hwy. 90.

Raccoon (Nighttime): 2nd Sat. of Sept. for 16 days and day after muzzleloader season ends to last day of Feb.

Unmarked Hogs: May be taken by properly licensed hunters from Oct. 1 to last day of Feb. Hogs may be taken with dogs 2nd Sat. of Feb. to last day of Feb. only by permit available from Baton Rouge Office.

All roads closed 8 p.m. - 4:30 a.m. to all vehicles. Old Hwy. 11 will be closed when river gauge at Pearl River, Louisiana, reaches 16.5 feet. All hunting will be closed when the river stage at Pearl River reaches 16.5 feet **EXCEPT** waterfowl hunting south of Hwy. 90. No hunting in the vicinity of the Nature Trail. Observe "No Hunting" signs. Rifle range open noon until 4 p.m. Friday, and 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Saturday and Sunday with a \$6.00 fee. For more information call 985-643-3938 or email www.honeyisland.org.

33. PEASON RIDGE (Owner - U.S. Army - 33,010 Acres, Lake Charles Office):

Daily military clearance is required to hunt any game. Registration for use of Self-Clearing Permit required once per year at Building #7654, North Fort Polk, telephone no. 1-888-718-3029 or (337) 531-5715 to obtain information on areas open for hunting. Either-Sex deer season daily permits available at daily permit stations. Trappers must also register at Building #7654 and use Self-Clearing system. Special federal regulations apply to ATV users. This information available where permits are issued. (http://www.jrtc-polk.army.mil/fpk_hunt/).

Deer:

Archery: Oct. 1-Jan. 31, either-sex.

Muzzleloader: 2nd Sat. of Oct. for 7 days, and 1st Sat. of Dec. for 2 days, either-sex. Special Permits available at Building #7654. A selected portion of the area to be open.

Firearms Bucks Only: Last Sat. of Oct. to

Thanksgiving Day, Mon. after 1st Sat. of Dec. for 5 days, Mon. after 2nd Sat. of Dec. for 5 days, and Mon. after 3rd Sat. of Dec. for 14 days.

Firearms Either-sex: Fri. after Thanksgiving Day for 3 days, 2nd Sat. of Dec. for 2 days, and 3rd Sat. of Dec. for 2 days.

Small Game & Waterfowl: Same as outside **EXCEPT CLOSED** during either-sex firearms hunts for deer. Squirrel hunting with dogs allowed day after firearms bucks only season ends to last day of Feb.

Unmarked Hogs: May be taken by properly licensed hunters from Oct. 1-Jan. 1.

34. POINTE-AUX-CHENES (Department Owned - 35,267 Acres, New Iberia Office):

All nighttime activities prohibited.

Self-Clearing Permit required for deer hunting only. Self-Clearing permits available from headquarters on LA Hwy. 665 at Point Farm gate behind Montegut Middle School and at Bason's Boat Landing in Cutoff.

Trapping: Trapping is allowed only by written agreement with the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Fur and Refuge Division.

Hunting until 12 noon on all game **EXCEPT** for mourning dove and youth lottery deer hunts.

All Pointe-aux-Chenes property **EXCEPT** Point Farm Unit and Restricted Areas:

Deer:

Archery: Oct. 1-15 bucks only, Oct. 16-Feb. 15 either-sex.

Firearms Bucks Only: Fri. after Thanksgiving Day for 3 days and 2nd Sat. of Dec. for 7 days.

Small Game: Same as outside, **EXCEPT CLOSED** during bucks only firearms seasons. Beagles prohibited October through December.

Waterfowl: Same as outside. Experimental Lottery Handicapped Waterfowl Hunt. Contact New Iberia office, Fur and Refuge Division for details (337)-373-0032.

POINT FARM UNIT: Point Farm Unit is an approximately 1,000 acre area inside the Pointe-aux-Chenes WMA which is generally bounded on the west by the double gates behind the Montegut Middle School and the WMA boundary, and on the north by the WMA boundary and Point Farm ridge levee, and is bounded on the east and south by the Point Farm ridge levee. The boundary of Point Farm is more accurately marked with signs. Point Farm gate will be open all weekends during the month of February. Parking in designated areas required for mourning dove hunting. No motorized vessels allowed in the

drainage ditches. **EXCEPT** for mourning dove hunting (provided for below) all other hunting activities closed until after the last day of Youth Deer Hunts.

Deer:

Experimental Lottery Youth Deer Hunt: 1ST Sat. of Oct. for 2 days and 2nd Sat. of Oct. for 2 days (afternoons only), either-sex. Daily Youth Hunt Permit required. To apply or for more information call the New Iberia Office, Fur & Refuge Division, 337-373-0032.

Archery: Day after last Youth Lottery Deer Hunt to Oct. 15 bucks only, Oct. 16-Dec. 31, either-sex.

Mourning Dove: Hunting will be permitted each day during the September split and each day of the second and third splits (**AFTER** the last youth deer hunt day). Opening weekend hours will be from 12:00 noon until official sunset. Other weekend and all weekday hours will be from ½ hour before sunrise until noon. Gates will be opened on Saturdays only. Parking will be allowed in designated areas only.

Small Game: Same as outside **EXCEPT CLOSED** until day after last Youth Deer Hunt Day. Beagles prohibited **October and November**.

Waterfowl: **CLOSED**.

Recreational Fishing: Shrimp may be taken by the use of cast nets only. During the inside open shrimp season, 25 pounds per boat per day (heads on) maximum shall be permitted. Size count to conform with open season requirements. During the inside closed season, 10 pounds per boat per day (heads on) may be taken for bait. Oyster harvesting is prohibited. Fish may be taken only by rod and reel or hand lines for recreational purposes only. Crabs may be taken only through the use of hand lines or nets; however, none are to remain set overnight. Twelve dozen crabs maximum are allowed per boat or vehicle per day. Crawfish may be harvested in unrestricted portions of the Wildlife Management Area and shall be limited to 100 pounds per boat or group. Fishing gear used to catch crawfish shall not remain set overnight. The harvest of all fish, shrimp, crabs and crawfish is for recreational purposes only and any commercial use is prohibited.

Vessels/Vehicle: All boats powered by internal combustion engines having horsepower ratings above 25 h.p. are not allowed in the Grand Bayou, Montegut, and Pointe-aux-Chenes water management units. Public is permitted to travel anytime through the WMA for access purposes only, in the waterways known as Grand Bayou, Humble Canal, Little Bayou Blue and Grand Bayou Blue unless authorized by the Department. All other motorized vehicles, horses and mules are prohibited unless authorized by the Department.

35. POMME DE TERRE (Department Owned - 6,434 Acres, Opelousas Office):

Area Closed: To all hunters **EXCEPT** Youth Deer Hunters during Youth Deer Hunt.

Deer:

Archery: Oct. 1-15 bucks only, Oct. 16-Feb. 15 either sex.

Youth: Last Sat. of Oct. for 2 days, either-sex.

Firearms Either-sex: Fri. after Thanksgiving Day for 2 days, Self-Clearing Permit.

Firearms Bucks Only: Sun. after Thanksgiving Day, Sat. after Christmas Day **EXCEPT** when Christmas Day falls on a Sat. or Sun. then the Mon. after Christmas Day to 2nd Sun. of Jan.

Muzzleloader: Day after firearms bucks only season ends for 7 days, either-sex.

Small Game and Waterfowl: Same as outside **EXCEPT CLOSED** during either-sex firearms hunt for deer. Beagles allowed for rabbits and dogs allowed for squirrel hunting day after muzzleloader season ends to last day of Feb.

Raccoon (Nighttime): 2nd Sat. of Sept. for 16 days and day after muzzleloader season ends to last day of Feb.

Commercial Fishing: Permitted Monday through Friday **EXCEPT** closed during duck season. Commercial Fishing Permits available from area supervisor, Opelousas Region Office or Spring Bayou Headquarters.

Sport Fishing: Same as outside **EXCEPT** allowed only after 2 p.m. only during waterfowl season.

Unmarked Hogs: May be taken by properly licensed hunters from **October through February**.

Crawfish: April 1-July 31. Recreational only. 100 lbs. per boat or group daily.

36. RED RIVER (Department Owned - 29,964 Acres; U.S. Corps of Engineers - 11,717 Acres, Ferriday Office):

Deer:

Archery: Oct. 1-Jan. 31, either-sex.

Firearms Either-sex: Fri. after Thanksgiving Day for 2 days, Daily Permit.

Firearms Bucks Only: Sun. after Thanksgiving Day and the Sat. after Christmas Day for 9 days.

Muzzleloader: Day after firearms bucks only season ends for 7 days, either-sex.

Small Game and Waterfowl: Same as outside **EXCEPT CLOSED** during the either-sex firearms season, and **EXCEPT** no hunting in unharvested agricultural fields. Hunting restricted on Yakey Wetland Development Area to Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays during

waterfowl season. Beagles allowed for rabbits and dogs allowed for squirrel hunting day after muzzleloader season ends to last day of Feb.

Raccoon (Nighttime): 2nd Sat. of Sept. for 16 days and day after muzzleloader season ends to last day of Feb.

Unmarked Hogs: May be taken by properly licensed hunters from Oct. 1 to last day of Feb. Hogs may be taken with dogs 2nd Sat. of Feb. to last day of Feb. only by permit available from Baton Rouge Office.

Recreational crawfishing allowed on Yakey Farms wetland restoration projects Feb. 1 to the last day of Feb, 100 lbs., per person per day, maximum of 5 wire traps per person. No traps or nets left overnight. No motorized watercraft allowed.

37. RUSSELL SAGE (Department Owned - 16,835 Acres, Monroe Office):

AREA CLOSED: Last Sat. of Oct. for 2 days south of I-20 only to all EXCEPT Youth and Handicapped Deer Hunters. North of I-20 open to all other allowable activities.

Youth Squirrel Hunt: Last Sat. of Sept. for 2 days.

Deer:

Archery: Oct. 1-Jan. 31, either-sex.

Youth and Handicapped: Last Sat. of Oct. for 2 days, either-sex, south of I-20 only.

Firearms Either-sex: Fri. after Thanksgiving Day for 3 days, Mandatory Deer Check.

Firearms Bucks Only: 2nd Sat. of Dec. for 14 days.

Muzzleloader: 1st Sat. of Dec. for 2 days, either-sex.

Small Game and Waterfowl: Same as outside EXCEPT CLOSED during either-sex firearms deer seasons.

Beagles allowed for rabbits and dogs allowed for squirrel hunting 1st Sat. of Jan. to last day of Feb. Snipe hunting after 2 p.m. prohibited during duck season.

Raccoon (Nighttime): 2nd Sat. of Sept. for 16 days and 1st Sat. of Jan. to last day of Feb.

Crawfish: 100 pounds per person per day limit.

Transporting trash or garbage on WMA roads is prohibited. All nighttime activities prohibited EXCEPT as otherwise provided.

Note: All season dates on Chauvin Tract (US 165 North) same as outside, EXCEPT still hunt only and EXCEPT deer hunting restricted to archery only. All vehicles including ATVs prohibited.

38. SABINE (Owner - International Paper Company, Boise-Cascade Co., Et Al - 13,706 Acres, Pineville Office):

Area Closed: 2nd Sat. of Oct. for 2 days to all but Youth and Physically Challenged Deer Hunters.

Physically Challenged Deer Hunt limited to those chosen by lottery. Contact Pineville Office at 318-

487-5885 for more details. Application deadline is September 7 of each year.

Deer:

Archery: Oct. 1-Jan. 31, either-sex.

Youth and Handicapped Deer Hunt: 2nd Sat. of Oct. for 2 days, either-sex.

Firearms Either-sex: Next to last Sat. of Oct. for 2 days, Mandatory Deer Check, Fri. after Thanksgiving Day for 3 days, Self-clearing Permit.

Firearms Bucks Only: Last Sat. of Oct. to day before Thanksgiving Day.

Muzzleloader: 1st Sat. of Dec. for 9 days, either-sex.

Small Game & Waterfowl: Same as outside EXCEPT CLOSED during either-sex firearms hunts for deer. Beagles allowed for rabbits and dogs allowed for squirrel hunting 1st Sat. of Jan. to last day of Feb.

Raccoon (Nighttime): 1st Sat. of Jan. to last day of Feb.

Unmarked Hogs: May be taken by properly licensed hunters from Oct. 1 to last day of Feb.

39. SABINE ISLAND (Owner - State of Louisiana and Calcasieu Parish School Board - 8,695 Acres, Lake Charles Office):

Self-Clearing Permits required for hunters only.

Area Closed: 4th Sat. of Sept. for 2 days to all EXCEPT Youth Deer Hunters.

Small Game and Waterfowl: Same as outside EXCEPT CLOSED 4th Sat. of Sept. for 2 days.

Squirrel hunting with dogs allowed day after Area 8 deer season ends to last day of Feb.

Deer: Same as Area 8 Deer Season EXCEPT still hunt only.

Archery: 3rd Sat. of Sept. to Jan. 15, either-sex.

Youth Deer Hunt: 4th Sat. of Sept. for 2 days, either-sex.

Raccoon (Nighttime): Day after Area 8 deer season ends to last day of Feb.

Unmarked Hogs: May be taken by properly licensed hunters from 3rd Sat. of Sept. to last day of Feb.

Sabine Island boundaries are Sabine River on the west, Cut-Off Bayou on the north, and Old River and Big Bayou on the south and east.

40. SALVADOR/TIMKEN (Department Owned - 32,617 Acres, New Iberia Office):

Self-Clearing Permit required for deer and unmarked hog hunting only. Permits available at Pier 90, Bayou Gauche and Bayou Segnette landings and at Flemming Canal Store in Lafitte. Hunting until 12 noon only for all game. All nighttime activities

prohibited.

Area Closed: During the month of October to all activities **EXCEPT** Youth Deer Hunters and Youth Waterfowl Hunters, if the later is provided for.

Deer:

Archery: Nov. 1-Jan. 31, either-sex.

Youth Deer Hunt: Last 4 Sats. of Oct. for 2 days each **EXCEPT** when the last Sat. is the 31st in which case the season will be the 1st four Sat. of Oct. for 2 days each, either sex.

Firearms Either-sex: Fri. after Thanksgiving Day for 3 days.

Muzzleloader: Mon. after 3rd Sat. of Dec. for 7 days, either-sex.

Firearms Bucks Only: Mon. after Thanksgiving Day for 21 days.

Small Game: Same as outside **EXCEPT CLOSED** October through December. Hunting with or without beagles January and February. Steel shot required for gallinules.

Waterfowl: Same as outside **EXCEPT** hunting after 12 noon prohibited.

Unmarked Hogs: May be taken by properly licensed hunters from Oct. 1 to last day of Feb.

Recreational Fishing:

Shrimp may be taken by the use of cast nets only. During the inside open shrimp season, 25 pounds per boat per day (heads on) maximum shall be permitted. Size count to conform with open season requirements. During the inside closed season, 10 pounds per boat per day (heads on) maximum may be taken for bait. Fish may be taken only by rod and reel or hand lines for recreational purposes. Crabs may be taken only through the use of hand lines or nets; however, none are to remain set overnight. Twelve dozen crabs maximum are allowed per boat or vehicle per day. Crawfish may be harvested in unrestricted portions of the Wildlife Management Area and shall be limited to 100 pounds per boat or group. Fishing gear used to catch crawfish shall not remain set overnight. The harvest of all fish, shrimp, crabs and crawfish are for recreational purposes only and any commercial use is prohibited. Boats powered by internal combustion engines having horsepower ratings above 25 h.p. are permitted only in oil company access canals, Louisiana Cypress Canal, the Netherlands Pond including the West Canal, Lakes "Baie Des Chactas" and "Baie Du Cabanage" and the Rathborne Access ditch. Use of mudboats powered by internal combustion engines with four cylinders or less is permitted in interior ditches from 1st Sat. in Sept. to Jan. 31 and may be further permitted for the regulated harvest of furbearers. Pulling boats over levees, dams or water control structures or any other activities which cause

detriment to the integrity of levees, dams and water control structures is prohibited.

ATVs and motorcycles prohibited on this area.

41. SANDY HOLLOW (Department Owned - 3,515 Acres, Baton Rouge Office):

No hunting with any firearm south of Jackson Road, except school board tract, on days of scheduled field trials. Dates of field trials are listed on the check stations or can be obtained from the Region 7 office (225-765-2360).

Deer:

Archery: Oct. 1-Jan. 31, either-sex.

Firearms Either-sex: Fri. after Thanksgiving Day for 3 days, 1st Sat. of Dec. for 2 days, and 2nd Sat. of Dec. for 2 days.

Firearms Bucks Only: Mon. after 1st Sat. of Dec. for 5 days.

Muzzleloader: Sat. after Christmas Day **EXCEPT** when Christmas Day falls on a Sat. or Sun., then the Mon. after Christmas Day for 14 days with a Sat. opening or 12 days with a Mon. opening, either-sex.

Small Game and Waterfowl: Same as outside **EXCEPT CLOSED** during either-sex firearms seasons. Beagles allowed for rabbits and dogs allowed for squirrel hunting day after muzzleloader season ends to last day of Feb. **EXCEPT** quail closes Jan. 31.

Unmarked Hogs: May be taken by properly licensed hunters from Oct. 1 to last day of Feb.

Raccoon (Nighttime): Day after muzzleloader season ends to last day of Feb.

Mourning Dove: 1st day and 2nd Sat. and following Sun. only of first split. Closed remainder of 1st split. Second and third splits are same as outside **EXCEPT** Youth Hunt on Northern tract during the opening day of the first segment Hunt restricted to youths younger than 16 years of age and supervising adult who must be 18 years of age or older. The supervising adult must maintain visual and voice contact with the youth at all times.

Bird Dog Training: Mon. after opening day of Mourning Dove Season to the Sun. before opening of Quail Season and Feb. 1 to last day of Feb., **EXCEPT** restricted to that portion south of LA Hwy. 10 only and **EXCEPT** blank pistols only. Wild birds only (use of pen-raised birds prohibited).

Bird Dog Field Trials: Permit required from Baton Rouge Region 7 Office.

Horseback Riding: Organized trail rides prohibited. Riding allowed only on designated roads and

trails. Horses and mules are specifically prohibited during turkey and gun season for deer **EXCEPT** as allowed for bird dog field trials. No horses and mules on green planted areas.

42. SHERBURNE (Department Owned - 11,780 Acres; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service - 15,220 Acres; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - 14,000 Acres, Opelousas Office):

The area known as the South Farm is located on the East Side of Sherburne WMA. No hunting will be allowed **EXCEPT** waterfowl hunting within the levee system of the farm from the day after the Youth Deer Hunt until the day after the last waterfowl hunt on the South Farm. Waterfowl hunting will be allowed by lottery only. Hunting will be allowed in the wooded portions east of the waterfowl impoundments. Consult the WMA maps for exact locations.

Area Closed: Last Sat. of Oct. for 2 days **EXCEPT** to Youth and Handicapped Deer Hunters.

Youth Squirrel Hunt: Last Sat. of Sept. for 2 days.

Deer:

Archery: Oct. 1-15 bucks only, Oct. 16-Feb. 15 either sex.

Youth and Handicapped: Last Sat. of Oct. for 2 days, either-sex, **ALL OTHER SEASONS CLOSED.** Self-Clearing Permit, Mandatory Deer Check.

Youth Lottery: 3rd Wed. of Dec. and following Fri. and Mon., and 4th Wed. and following Fri., either-sex. Contact Opelousas Office 337-948-0255 for details and applications.

Firearms Either-sex: Fri. after Thanksgiving Day for 3 days, and Fri. before 3rd Sat. of Dec. for 3 days, Mandatory Deer Check.

Firearms Bucks Only: Sat. after Christmas Day **EXCEPT** when Christmas Day falls on a Sat. or Sun., then the Mon. after Christmas Day to 2nd Sun. of Jan.

Muzzleloader: Mon. after 2nd Sun. of Jan. for 7 days, either-sex.

Squirrel & Rabbit: Same as outside **EXCEPT CLOSED** during either-sex firearms seasons for deer. Beagles allowed for rabbits and dogs allowed for squirrel hunting day after muzzleloader season ends to last day of Feb.

Waterfowl, Snipe, Rail, & Gallinules: Same as outside **EXCEPT CLOSED** during either-sex firearms seasons for deer (excluding the South Farm Complex) and **EXCEPT** hunting after 2 p.m. prohibited and **EXCEPT** no hunting in Waterfowl Refuge and **EXCEPT** steel shot only on waterfowl impoundments. That portion of Sherburne WMA known as the South Farm restricted to Lottery hunts only. South Farm

waterfowl hunting limited to one hunt per calendar week per person. All other hunting closed on South Farm complex from the day after Youth Deer Hunt until the day after the last waterfowl hunt on the South Farm. Contact the Region Office for details and description of "South Farm."

Woodcock and Mourning Dove: Same as outside **EXCEPT CLOSED** during either-sex firearms seasons for deer.

Quail: **CLOSED**

Raccoon (Nighttime): 2nd Sat. of Sept. for 16 days and day after muzzleloader season ends to last day of Feb.

Crawfishing: April 1-July 31, Recreational crawfishing only on the South Farm Complexes. Crawfish harvest limited to 100 pounds per vehicle or boat per day. No traps or nets left overnight. No motorized water craft allowed on farm complex. Commercial crawfishing allowed on the remainder of the area. Permit is required.

Retriever training allowed on selected portions of the WMA. Contact the Region office for specific details. Vehicular traffic prohibited on East Atchafalaya River levee within Sherburne WMA boundaries.

Rifle and Pistol Range open daily. Skeet ranges open by appointment only, contact Hunter Education Office, telephone 225-765-2931. No trespassing in restricted areas behind ranges.

Note: Atchafalaya National Wildlife Refuge and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers land holdings adjacent to the Sherburne Wildlife Management Area will have the same rules and regulations as Sherburne WMA. No hunting or trapping in restricted area.

43. SICILY ISLAND HILLS (Department Owned - 7,504 Acres, Ferriday Office):

Area Closed: Last Sat. of Oct. for 2 days to all **EXCEPT** Youth Deer Hunters.

Deer:

Archery: Oct. 1-Jan. 31, either-sex.

Youth: Last Sat. of Oct. for 2 days, either-sex.

Firearms Either-sex: Fri. after Thanksgiving Day for 2 days, Mandatory Deer Check.

Firearms Bucks Only: Sun. after Thanksgiving Day and 2nd Sat. of Dec. for 14 days.

Muzzleloader: 1st Sat. of Dec. for 7 days, either-sex.

Small Game and Waterfowl: Same as outside **EXCEPT CLOSED** during either-sex firearms hunts for deer. Beagles allowed for rabbits and dogs allowed for squirrel hunting Mon. closest to Jan. 15 to last day of Feb.

Raccoon (Nighttime): Mon. closest to Jan. 15 to last

day of Feb.

Unmarked Hogs: May be taken by properly licensed hunters from Oct. 1 to last day of Feb.

44. SODA LAKE (Caddo Levee District - 1,300 Acres, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers-1,200 Acres, Minden Office):

Note: Due to the addition of new acreage the management plan for Soda Lake WMA is being developed. Contact the Minden Region I Office 318-371-3050 for possible changes in the regulations and maps.

No motorized vehicles allowed. Bicycles allowed. Vehicle parking allowed only in designated parking area on La. Hwy. 173 at Twelve Mile Bayou and La. Hwy. 169 adjacent to levee. All trapping and hunting prohibited EXCEPT archery hunting for deer.

Deer:

Archery Only, Oct. 1-Jan. 31, either-sex.

Small Game: Same as outside, falconry only.

45. SPRING BAYOU (Department Owned - 12,506 Acres, Opelousas Office):

Area Closed: Last Sat. of Oct. for 2 days to all hunters EXCEPT Youth Deer Hunters.

Deer:

Archery: Oct. 1-15 bucks only, Oct. 16-Feb. 15 either sex.

Youth: Last Sat. of Oct. for 2 days, either-sex.

Firearms Either-sex: Fri. after Thanksgiving Day for 2 days, Self-Clearing Permit.

Firearms Bucks Only: Sun. after Thanksgiving Day and Sat. after Christmas Day EXCEPT when Christmas Day falls on a Sat. or Sun. then the Mon. after Christmas Day to 2nd Sun. of Jan.

Muzzleloader: Mon. after 2nd Sun. of Jan. for 7 days, either-sex.

Small Game & Waterfowl: Same as outside EXCEPT CLOSED during either-sex firearms hunts for deer. Beagles allowed for rabbits and dogs allowed for squirrel hunting day after muzzleloader season ends to last day of Feb.

Raccoon (Nighttime): 2nd Sat. of Sept. for 16 days and day after muzzleloader season ends to last day of Feb.

Commercial Fishing: Permitted Monday through Friday EXCEPT slat traps and hoop nets permitted any day. Permits available from area supervisor or Opelousas Region Office. CLOSED until after 2 p.m. during waterfowl season.

Sport Fishing: Same as outside EXCEPT allowed after 2 p.m. during waterfowl season.

Crawfish: April 1-July 31. Recreational only, 100 lbs. per person or group daily.

No hunting allowed in Headquarters area.

Only overnight campers allowed in the improved Boggy Bayou Camping area. Rules and Regulations posted at campsite. A fee is assessed for use of this campsite. Water skiing permitted only in Old River and Grand Lac.

46. TANGIPAHOA PARISH SCHOOL BOARD (Owner - Tangipahoa Parish School Board-1,643 Acres, Baton Rouge Office)

Self-Clearing Permits required for all activities.

South Tangipahoa Tract adjacent to Joyce WMA will have the same seasons and regulations as the Joyce WMA.

The remaining tracts will have the following seasons and regulations:

Raccoon (Nighttime): Day after muzzleloader season ends to last day of Feb.

All Other Game: Same as outside. Beagles allowed for rabbits and dogs allowed for squirrels day after muzzleloader season ends to the last day of Feb.

No horseback riding during gun season for deer or turkey. ATVs are not allowed.

47. THISTLETHWAITE (Owner - Thistlethwaite Heirs -11,100 Acres, Opelousas Office):

Area Closed: Last Sat. of Oct. for 2 days, EXCEPT to Youth Deer Hunters.

Deer: Mandatory Deer Check for all deer seasons

EXCEPT archery. A legal buck shall be defined as deer with at least 4 points on one side or a deer with unbranched antlers commonly referred to as spikes (no minimum length). To be counted as a point, a projection must be at least one inch long and its length must exceed the length of its base. The beam tip is counted as a point but not measured as a point.

Archery: Oct. 1-15 bucks only, Oct. 16-Feb. 15 either-sex.

Youth Deer Hunt: Last Sat. of Oct. for 2 days, either-sex, no antler restrictions.

Firearms Either-sex: Fri. after Thanksgiving Day for 3 days and 1st Sat. of Dec. for 2 days.

Firearms Bucks Only: Sat. after Christmas Day EXCEPT when Christmas Day falls on a Sat. or Sun. then Mon. after Christmas Day to 2nd Sun. of Jan.

Muzzleloader: Mon. after 2nd Sun. of Jan. for 7 days, either-sex.

Small Game & Waterfowl: Same as outside EXCEPT CLOSED during either-sex firearms hunts for deer.

Unmarked Hogs: May be taken by properly licensed hunters from **Oct. 1 to last day of Feb.**

No hunting or trapping in restricted area (See WMA map).
All motorized vehicles restricted to improved roads only.
All users must enter and leave through Main Gate only. No entry into restricted areas.

48. THREE RIVERS (Department Owned - 28,124 Acres; Office of State Lands-835 Acres, U.S. Corps of Engineers - 1,085 Acres, Ferriday Office):

Area Closed: Last Sat. of Oct. for 2 days to all hunters **EXCEPT Youth and Handicapped Deer Hunters.**

Deer:

Archery: Oct. 1-Jan. 31, either-sex.

Youth and Handicapped: Last Sat. of Oct. for 2 days, either-sex.

Firearms Either-sex: Fri. after Thanksgiving Day for 2 days, Daily Permit.

Firearms Bucks Only: Sun. after Thanksgiving Day and Sat. after Christmas Day for 9 days.

Muzzleloader: Day after firearms bucks only season ends for 7 days, either-sex.

Small Game & Waterfowl: Same as outside **EXCEPT CLOSED** during either-sex firearms seasons. Beagles allowed for rabbits and dogs allowed for squirrel hunting day after muzzleloader season ends to last day of Feb.

Raccoon (Nighttime): Day after muzzleloader season ends to last day of Feb.

Unmarked Hogs: May be taken by properly licensed hunters from **Oct. 1 to last day of Feb.**

49. TUNICA HILLS (Department Owned - 5,783 Acres, Baton Rouge Office):

Area Closed: 1st Sat. of Nov. for 2 days to all Hunters **EXCEPT Youth Deer Hunters.**

Deer:

Archery: Oct. 1-Jan. 31, either-sex.

Youth Lottery: 1st Sat. of Nov. for 2 days, either-sex.

Muzzleloader: Fri. after Thanksgiving Day for 10 days, either-sex.

Small Game and Waterfowl: Same as outside **EXCEPT CLOSED** during Youth Lottery Deer Hunt and Muzzleloader Deer Hunt. All handguns and .22 caliber rifles prohibited north of Hwy. 66 (Angola Tract). Beagles allowed for rabbits and dogs allowed for squirrel hunting Feb. 1 to last day of Feb. on South Tract only.

Raccoon (Nighttime): Feb. 1 to last day of Feb. on South Tract only.

Unmarked Hogs: May be taken by properly licensed hunters from **Oct. 1 to last day of Feb.**

All vehicles restricted to Parish roads. Access to restricted areas is unauthorized. Refer to WMA map. Camping

prohibited on area.

North of Hwy. 66 (Angola Tract) **CLOSED** to the general public **March 1-September 30 EXCEPT** spring turkey hunting access allowed for those individuals drawn for special lottery hunt.

50. UNION (Owner - Plum Creek Timber Co. - 11,391 Acres, Monroe Office):

Deer:

Archery: Oct. 1-Jan. 31, either-sex.

Firearms Either-sex: Last Sat. of Oct. for 9 days and the following 2 Sats. and Suns., Fri. after Thanksgiving Day for 3 days, and 1st Sat. of Dec. for 2 days, Daily Permit.

Small Game and Waterfowl: Same as outside **EXCEPT CLOSED** during either-sex firearms seasons for deer. Beagles allowed for rabbits and dogs allowed for squirrel hunting 1st Sat. of Jan. to last day of Feb.

Raccoon (Nighttime): 1st Sat. of Jan. to last day of Feb.

Unmarked Hogs: May be taken by properly licensed hunters from **Oct. 1 to last day of Feb.**

All nighttime activities prohibited **EXCEPT** as otherwise provided.

51. WEST BAY (Owners - Boise Paper, Roy O. Martin, Weyerhaeuser and Forest Investment - 60,000 Acres, Lake Charles Office):

Area Closed: Next to last Sat. of Oct. for 2 days to all **EXCEPT Youth and Handicapped Deer Hunters.**

Deer:

Archery: Oct. 1-Jan. 31, either-sex.

Special Youth & Handicapped: Next to last Sat. of Oct. for 2 days, either-sex, for handicapped and youth hunters only.

Firearms Either-sex: Last Sat. of Oct. for 2 days, Mandatory Deer Check. Fri. after Thanksgiving Day for 3 days, Self-Clearing.

Firearms Bucks Only: Day after firearms either-sex season in Oct. to Thanksgiving Day, and 3rd Sat. of Dec. for 16 days.

Muzzleloader: Mon. after Thanksgiving Day for 7 days, either-sex.

Small Game & Waterfowl: Same as outside **EXCEPT CLOSED** during either-sex firearms hunts. Beagles allowed for rabbits and dogs allowed for squirrel hunting day after firearms bucks only season closes to last day of Feb.

Raccoon (Nighttime): Day after firearms bucks only season closes to last day of Feb.

52. WISNER (Owner - Edward Wisner Donation

Advisory Committee - 16,837 Acres, New Iberia Office):

Self-Clearing Permit not required.

Small Game & Waterfowl: Same as outside **EXCEPT**
rabbit season closed during open waterfowl season.

Beagles allowed during closed waterfowl season.

Deer: No deer hunting allowed.

ALL SEASONS FOR KISATCHIE NATIONAL
FOREST AND U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEER
PROPERTIES ARE FOR 2005-06 ONLY.

KISATCHIE NATIONAL FOREST

Catahoula and Winn Ranger Districts.

Deer:

Oct. 22-23, either-sex, muzzleloader.

Oct. 29-30, either-sex, still hunt only.

Oct. 31-Nov. 6, bucks only, still hunt only.

Nov. 19-24, bucks only, still hunt only.

Nov. 25, either-sex, still hunt only.

Nov. 26-27, bucks only, still hunt only.

Dec. 10, either-sex, with or without dogs.

Dec. 11, bucks only, with or without dogs.

Dec. 17-19, bucks only, still hunt only.

Dec. 26-Jan. 3, bucks only, with or without dogs.

Jan. 7-8, bucks only, with or without dogs.

Jan. 14-15, bucks only, with or without dogs.

Kisatchie Ranger District, Natchitoches Parish and Evangeline Unit of the Calcasieu Ranger District, Rapides Parish

Deer:

Oct. 22-23, either-sex, muzzleloader.

Oct. 29-30, either-sex, still hunt only.

Oct. 31-Nov. 5, 12-13, 19-24, bucks only, still
hunt only.

Nov. 25, either-sex, still hunt only.

Nov. 26-27, bucks only, still hunt only.

Dec. 10-11, bucks only, with or without dogs.

Dec. 17-18, bucks only, with or without dogs.

Dec. 26-Jan. 2, bucks only, with or without dogs.

Jan. 14-15, bucks only, with or without dogs.

Deer hunting with dogs on the Evangeline Unit shall
occur only in the portion of the Unit located south of
State Highway 121 from near McNutt southwesterly to
Spring Creek, east of Spring Creek southeasterly to
U.S. Highway 165, **EXCEPT** dogs may be used in
Palustris Experimental Forest.

National Forest lands within the Evangeline Unit,
Calcasieu Ranger District, described in still hunt only
area shall be still hunt only.

Vernon Unit of the Calcasieu Ranger District, Vernon Parish, Excluding Fort Polk WMA

Deer:

Oct. 22-23, either-sex, muzzleloader.

Oct. 29-30, either-sex, still hunt only.

Oct. 31-Nov. 5, 12-13, 19-24, bucks only, still
hunt only.

Nov. 25, either-sex, still hunt only.

Nov. 26-27, either-sex, still hunt only.

Dec. 3-4, bucks only, still hunt only.
Dec. 26-30, bucks only, still hunt only.

Caney Ranger District, Webster and Claiborne Parishes.

Deer: Same as outside (Area 2) EXCEPT still hunt only.

***See Area 2 for either-sex dates in Webster and Claiborne Parishes.**

OTHER SEASONS ON KISATCHIE NATIONAL FOREST

Archery: Same dates as shown for statewide archery deer hunting schedule.

All Other Small Game: Same as outside.

Unmarked Hogs: May be taken by properly licensed hunters while hunting and only with guns or bow and arrow legal for specified seasons in progress.

The placing of seed, corn, wheat, salt or other feed to constitute a lure or enticement for any species including hogs is prohibited on National Forest Lands. Hunting over such feed is prohibited on all National Forest lands.

Moving deer or hogs with organized drivers and standers, drivers or making use of noise or noise-making devices is prohibited.

Raccoons and opossums may be taken during daylight or nighttime from **Oct. 1-Feb. 28 only**. A licensed hunter may take raccoon or opossum, one per person per day, EXCEPT during the trapping season when there shall be no limit.

All hunters (including archers and small game hunters) EXCEPT waterfowl hunters and mourning dove hunters must display 400 square inches of "Hunter Orange" and wear a "Hunter Orange" cap during open gun season for deer. Hunters participating in special dog seasons for rabbit and squirrel are required to wear a minimum of a "Hunter Orange" cap. Quail hunters, woodcock hunters and archers (while on the ground) also must wear a minimum of a "Hunter Orange" cap during dog seasons for rabbit and squirrel. ALSO, all persons afield during hunting seasons are encouraged to display "Hunter Orange".

One antlered or one antlerless (when legal) deer per day. Season limit is six per season (all segments included) by all methods of take.

NATIONAL CATAHOULA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PRESERVE

(Owner - U.S. Forest Service - 36,000 Acres in Grant and Winn Parishes):

Season Permit required from Forest Supervisors Office in addition to Daily Permits for deer hunting:

Deer:

Oct. 8-9, either-sex, special youth hunt, Daily Permit. Also, either-sex, special season for physically challenged hunters with a LDWF Physically Challenged Hunt Permit, Daily Permit. Youths between the ages of 8-15 inclusive only. Youths must possess a hunter safety certification or proof of successful completion of a hunter safety course. Each youth must be accompanied by one adult 18 years of age or older. If the accompanying adult is in possession of hunter safety certification, a valid hunting license or proof of successful completion of a hunter safety course, this requirement is waived for the youth. Adults may not possess a firearm. Youths may possess only one firearm while hunting. Legal firearms are the same as described for deer hunting. The supervising adult shall maintain visual and voice contact with the youth at all times. An adult may supervise only one youth during this special hunt.

Oct. 22-23, either-sex, muzzleloader, daily permit.

Oct. 29-30, either-sex, still hunt only, daily permit.

Nov. 25, either-sex, still hunt only, daily permit.

Nov. 26-27, bucks only, still hunt only, daily permit.

Rabbit: Same as outside EXCEPT beagles allowed for rabbit **Jan. 7-Feb. 28 only**. Only beagle hounds which do not exceed 15 inches at the front shoulder and which have recognizable characteristics of the breed may be used on the Wildlife Management Preserve.

Squirrel: Same as outside EXCEPT squirrel hunting with dogs allowed **Jan. 7-Feb. 28**. Hunting parties may not include more than one dog.

Raccoon (Nighttime): Dogs allowed **Jan. 7-Feb. 28**.

All Other Game: Consult Regulations Pamphlet issued by Kisatchie National Forest.

NATIONAL RED DIRT WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PRESERVE

(Owner - U.S. Forest Service - 38,000 Acres in Natchitoches Parish):

Season Permit required from Forest Supervisors Office in addition to Daily Permits required for deer hunting.

Deer:

Oct. 8-9, either-sex, special youth hunt, daily permit. Also, either-sex, special season for physically challenged hunters with a LDWF Physically Challenged Hunt Permit, daily permit. Youths between the ages of 8-15 inclusive only. Youths must possess a hunter safety certification or proof of successful completion of a hunter

safety course. Each youth must be accompanied by one adult 18 years of age or older. If the accompanying adult is in possession of hunter safety certification, a valid hunting license or proof of successful completion of a hunter safety course, this requirement is waived for the youth. Adults may not possess a firearm. Youths may possess only one firearm while hunting. Legal firearms are the same as described for deer hunting. The supervising adult shall maintain visual and voice contact with the youth at all times. An adult may supervise only one youth during this special hunt.

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Oct. 29-30, either-sex, still hunt only, daily permit.

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Nov. 26-27, bucks only, still hunt only, daily permit.

Rabbit: Same as outside EXCEPT beagles allowed for rabbit **Jan. 7-Feb. 28**, only. Only beagle hounds which do not exceed 15 inches at the front shoulder and which have recognizable characteristics of the breed may be used on the Wildlife Management Preserve.

Squirrel: Same as outside EXCEPT squirrel hunting with dogs allowed **Jan. 7-Feb. 28**. Hunting parties may not include more than one dog.

Raccoon (Nighttime): Dogs allowed **Jan. 7-Feb. 28**.

All Other Game: Consult Regulations Pamphlet issued by Kisatchie National Forest.

To obtain permits and information contact: Forest Supervisor's Office, 2500 Shreveport Hwy., Pineville, LA 71360, telephone (318) 473-7160. Office hours 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS INDIAN BAYOU AREA

(28,480 Acres within St. Landry and St. Martin Parishes):

Annual Permits required. For more information, please contact the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Atchafalaya Basin Floodway System Project Office, 112 Speck Lane, Port Barre, LA 70577 at (337) 585-0853.

All hunting shall be still hunting only, EXCEPT as otherwise specified.

Deer:

Daily Limit - 1 Deer; Yearly limit - 4 deer (2 does, 2 bucks, 6 points or better) EXCEPT spikes less than 3 inches are legal on either-sex days ONLY.

Archery: Oct. 1-15 bucks only, **Oct. 16-Feb. 12** either-sex.

Either-sex Gun Hunt: Nov. 25-27, Mandatory Deer Check.

Youth and Physically Challenged Deer Hunt: Dec. 3-4, either-sex, no antler restrictions, Mandatory Deer Check.

Either-sex Muzzleloader Hunt: Dec. 10-16.

Either-sex Gun Hunt: Dec. 17-18, Mandatory Deer Check.

Bucks Only Gun Hunt: Dec. 26-Jan. 8, Mandatory Deer Check.

Youth and Physically Challenged Deer Hunt: Jan. 14-15, either-sex, no antler restrictions, Mandatory Deer Check.

Bucks Only Muzzleloader Hunt: Jan. 23-30.

Small Game, Migratory Game Birds & Waterfowl:

Same as outside EXCEPT CLOSED **Nov. 25-27, Dec. 3-4, Dec. 17-18 and Jan. 14-15.**

Hunting waterfowl after 2:00 p.m. prohibited.

Squirrel and rabbit hunting with dogs allowed **Jan. 16-22 and Jan. 31-Feb. 28.**

Quail: CLOSED.

Raccoon (Nighttime): Sept. 10-25, Jan. 31-Feb. 28.

Unmarked Hogs: May be taken by properly licensed hunters from **Oct. 1-Feb. 28.**

CORPS OF ENGINEERS OLD RIVER CONTROL & LOCK AREA

(2,699 Acres within Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana and Concordia Parishes):

Additional permit not required; however, posted restrictions apply. For more information, see bulletin boards on-site, visit the project website at www.mvn.usace.army.mil/recreation/ (then click on Old River Control), or contact the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Old River Control Natural Resources Specialist at 225-492-2690 for more information.

All hunting shall be still hunting only, EXCEPT as otherwise specified.

Deer: Archery, Muzzleloader and Shotgun only.

Archery: Oct. 1-15, bucks only, **Oct. 16-Jan. 31**, either-sex.

Muzzleloader: Jan. 9-15, either-sex.

Shotgun: Nov. 25-26, either-sex, **Nov. 27, Dec. 31-Jan. 8**, bucks only.

Small Game, Migratory Game Birds and Waterfowl: Same as outside, EXCEPT hunting waterfowl after 2:00 p.m. prohibited.

Raccoon, Squirrel and Rabbit: Same as outside EXCEPT hunting with dogs allowed **Jan. 16-Feb. 28.**

Unmarked Hogs: May be taken by properly licensed hunters from **Oct. 1-Feb. 28.**

No firearms allowed larger than .22 caliber rimfire.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS BONNET CARRE SPILLWAY

(7,623 Acres within St. Charles Parish):

Additional permit not required; however, posted restrictions apply. For more information, see bulletin boards on-site, visit the project website at www.mvn.usace.army.mil/recreation/ (then click on Bonnet Carre Spillway), or contact the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Bonnet Carre Spillway Project Office at 985-764-0126 for more information.

All hunting shall be still hunting only **EXCEPT** as otherwise specified.

Deer: Archery and Shotgun (buckshot) only.

Archery: Oct. 16-Feb. 12.

Shotgun: Nov. 19-27, either-sex, Dec. 26-Jan. 8, bucks only.

Small Game, Migratory Game Birds and Waterfowl:

Same as outside. Shotgun only. Hunting waterfowl after 2:00 p.m. prohibited. During shotgun deer season, use of dogs allowed for waterfowl hunting only.

Squirrel and Rabbit: Same as outside, EXCEPT hunting with dogs not allowed during shotgun season for deer Nov. 19-27 and Dec. 26-Jan. 8.

Unmarked Hogs: May be taken by properly licensed hunters from Oct. 1-Feb. 28.

RESOLUTION

RENAMING THE BOISE VERNON WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA
AS CLEAR CREEK WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA

Adopted by the
Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission
June 2, 2005

WHEREAS, the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries has entered into a twenty-five year lease agreement with Forest Capital Partners LLC, for a certain tract or parcel of land situated in the parish of Vernon, consisting of approximately 55,672 acres, to be called the Clear Creek Wildlife Management Area, and


WHEREAS, this property contains valuable wildlife habitat, the protection and proper management of which is important to the State's conservation and wildlife management efforts and

WHEREAS, it is the recommendation of the Secretary of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries that in order to enhance wildlife habitat in the state and provide for public use and recreational opportunities on these lands that they be reaffirmed as a wildlife management area and added to the Clear Creek Wildlife Management Area.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission does hereby select, in accordance with the laws of the State of Louisiana, particularly Title 56, Section 781 et seq. of the Revised Statutes of 1954, the land described above, comprised of 55,672 acres, more or less, to be renamed the Clear Creek Wildlife Management Area.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this property shall be used exclusively for wildlife management purposes, and as such, is perpetually dedicated to the protection, conservation and management of fish and wildlife and their habitat, and such public recreation, including, but not limited to, hunting, bird watching, and trapping, which is consistent with these purposes.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission authorizes the Secretary of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, on behalf of the Commission, to take all actions necessary in furtherance of this resolution.



Wayne J. Sagrera, Chairman
Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

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RENAMING THE BOISE VERNON WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA
AS CLEAR CREEK WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA

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June 2, 2005

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Wayne J. Sagerera, Chairman
Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

Draft Conceptual Approach
Proposed Free-Flighted Captive Mallard Release Study
(Subject to Change)
6/1/05

Executive Summary:

This document provides an outline that melds a private, Department, and university effort to examine potential impacts of a free-flighted captive mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) release program. The approach examines several elements including disease surveillance, monitoring of released bird movements, interactions with other wild waterfowl, harvest, hybridization with mottled ducks (*Anas fulvigula*), and implementation and operational costs. The current estimated cost of the proposed study program is approximately \$140,000 - \$260,000 annually for 2-3 years.

Introduction

During the spring of 2005, a series of 6 legislative hearings on waterfowl hunting issues were conducted. These hearings provided a format to address many of the concerns expressed by duck hunters across the state. One suggestion presented at these meetings, particularly at Morgan City, was the release of captive-reared mallards to supplement the hunting of wild ducks. Interest in such captive-reared programs increases each time the number or harvest of wild ducks decline and hunting regulations become more restrictive.

The Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission requested that the Department consider allowing a pilot captive free-flighted mallard release during its 5 May 2005 monthly meeting. Dwight Landreneau, Secretary of the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, indicated that his staff would develop a proposal within 30 days to evaluate the effectiveness and risks of such a program in Louisiana. Subsequently, Commissioner Denmon, in a letter dated 17 May 2005, requested that the proposal be provided to the Commissioners prior to the June meeting to allow sufficient time for review of the document.

Hunting Preserves in Louisiana

The Department allows the use of captive-reared mallards on hunting preserves, but regulations that formalized unwritten policy on where these areas can be located and how birds can be released were adopted by the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission in 1992. Under the hunting preserve regulations, mallards cannot be used in the coastal zone or in any area where they may have impacts on wild ducks or wild duck hunting. More specifically, (1) no license for a hunting preserve can be issued if the proposed shooting area will cause conflicts with wild migratory game bird hunting, be in violation of state and federal regulations concerning the feeding of migratory waterfowl or the use of live decoys, that the establishment of the shooting area will be in the public interest, and that the operation of a hunting preserve at the location specified in the application will not have a detrimental effect upon wild migratory or resident game birds; (2) hunting

preserves can not be situated on a marsh, lake, river or any other place where there are concentrations of wild waterfowl or where its operations are likely to result in attracting such concentrations of wild waterfowl; (3) hunting preserves can not be located within five miles of any wildlife area with significant waterfowl concentrations owned or leased by the state or federal government or by non-profit conservation organizations; and (4) hunting preserves can not be located south of I-10 from the Texas state line to Baton Rouge, south of I-12 from Baton Rouge to Slidell and south of I-10 from Slidell to the Mississippi state line. Additionally, only tower-type releases of ducks can be used. Complete statutory and regulatory requirements can be found in LAC 76:V.305, L.R.S. 56: 651 et seq. And 50CRF 21.13(d). Currently, only about 5 hunting preserves use mallards in Louisiana.

Captive-reared Mallard Release Background

Shooting preserves taking captive-reared mallards are operated under two basic formats: tower shoots and releases of free-flighted birds. Tower shoots release mallards that are directed over positioned shooters and maintain tight controls to prevent birds from escaping into the wild. Most of these mallards are shot immediately or gathered up for a subsequent release. Until the mid-1980s, this was largely the only method used. Free-flighted or free-range mallards are generally released months before shooting begins. In this situation, fewer released mallards are shot directly and the survivors are allowed to wander freely off and on the premises increasing the risk of intermingling with wild waterfowl. Free-flighted birds that have been released with no supplemental food or care usually have very low survival. A variation of this is the "Frost Release System" whereby mallards are fed in "release ponds" until just before the opening of the hunting season. At the same time nearby habitat is flooded. When supplemental food is removed from the "release pond", these mallards usually move to this new managed site where hunting will also eventually occur. This method results in improved survival of ducklings over releases where no supplemental care is provided.

Disease transmission to wild waterfowl from captive-reared ducks is the greatest concern with captive duck releases. Captive-reared waterfowl are raised in high densities beginning from incubation to "release ponds". The suggested initial stocking of 1,000 ducklings per 1-2 acres is much higher than wild waterfowl. Even following the removal of supplemental food and dispersal to surrounding habitat, these birds are often more concentrated than their wild counterparts. These higher densities of waterfowl provide a greater potential for spread of infectious diseases such as duck plague. In Maryland, where large-scale releases have been most common, the incidence of duck plague is higher than anywhere else in the country. Given the vastness of Louisiana's wetland habitat and number of wintering waterfowl, the risk of wild and captive-reared waterfowl intermingling is much greater than in Maryland or any other state, and so are the consequences. For example, during the past 5 years the average duck harvest in Maryland was 195,000 compared to 1,342,000 in Louisiana. Captive-reared mallards are also known vectors of avian influenza, a threat to wild waterfowl as well as the poultry industry.

Another very important biological risk is hybridization between our resident mottled ducks and captive-reared mallards. Many of the captive-reared mallards do not migrate and can mate with mottled ducks if given the opportunity. Florida and South Carolina have documented this problem in areas where captive-reared mallards and mottled ducks co-exist. Florida recently prohibited mallard releases to protect the genetic integrity of its mottled ducks. Additionally, Florida initiated a depredation permit for direct control of captive-reared mallards that includes shooting and trapping of captive-reared mallards. Mottled ducks in Louisiana were traditionally associated with our coastal zone. However, this duck's range within Louisiana expanded into central and northern Louisiana due in large part to the spread of rice cultivation into these areas. As a consequence, limiting releases to non-coastal areas does not necessarily protect our mottled ducks from hybridization neither in the immediate release area nor on coastal areas if southward movement occurs.

Study Considerations

The Department suggests there are substantial risks to wild waterfowl from free-flighted duck releases. Concerns expressed about disease and hybridization across the country are much greater in Louisiana because of the much greater number of wild waterfowl our state winters and the size of our mottled duck population. As a consequence, a mistake now will not only be a state tragedy, but a national one. Additionally, there is also greater potential for violations of federal hunting regulations regarding hunting over bait and hunting with the aid of live decoys. The Secretary of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries can permit the release of free-flighted mallards in Louisiana. The magnitude of the risks with associated such operations can not be taken lightly. With this in mind, aspects of monitoring these broad issues are presented in this document.

Disease Surveillance

- **Prior to acceptance for use in a free-flighted mallard release program**

Prior to entry into the state, any mallards must comply with the Louisiana Department of Agriculture's Livestock Sanitary Board regulations on livestock, poultry, and wild animals (R.S. 7:11705, 11767 and 11789). Additionally, disease testing protocols for birds produced within as well as outside of Louisiana must be developed. Meetings with Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Southeast Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study personnel will be held to determine the array of diseases for which to screen. At least the 3 following diseases are of particular interest to waterfowl, poultry, and/or human health: Avian Influenza, Exotic Newcastle Disease, and Duck Virus Enteritis. Sample size should be statistically valid such as those used for monitoring of Chronic Wasting Disease. Sample size is influenced by not only by the number of birds that are to be received, but also the degree of risk that is acceptable. For this proposed study involving two 1,000 bird release, we recommend at least 130 birds per release site be tested. This number provides a 99% confidence level of detection in a flock with a 5% infection rate. These costs would be born by the supplier or purchaser.

Estimated Cost: \$520 - \$1,560/site

Time Frame: Initiate discussions immediately with appropriate veterinary professionals, complete development of screening protocols within 2-3 months

- Growout Period

All sick and/or dead birds must be collected and submitted to a certified laboratory for necropsy. Records of birds submitted for necropsy must be kept. Detection may become part of a graduate research project that encompasses a number of issues relative to use of free-flighted mallard releases. Another aspect of this observatory period will be used to determine the number of birds that remain in the release ponds until feed is removed.

Estimated Cost: \$5,000 – \$20,000

Time Frame: During study period

- Pre and Post Season

Prevalence of active infections often varies by time of year and disease. As a consequence, it is necessary to obtain samples of birds during periods when infections are most likely to be found. This is problematic to an extent in that birds collected for disease monitoring after fledging and post season represent a reduction of the potential birds available for hunting and overwintering. Nonetheless, some type of collections for this purpose is prudent.

Estimated Cost: \$3,500 - \$4,000

Time Frame: During study period

Other Monitoring

- Movements, Interactions, Survival, etc.

A university study will be used to examine local movements and interaction with other wild waterfowl. The study is expected to radio-tag a statistically sound number of captive birds to determine their movements as well as band every released mallard with a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service standard band. Other methods such as observation blinds may also be used to determine the interaction with wild ducks, flight quality and wariness of captive released birds and habitat selection within the managed shooting area. The participating university will develop details of the exact methods. After the hunting season, an additional number of birds will be recaptured and radio-tagged to examine site fidelity into the nesting season. These data can be important for the determination of disease transmittal potential as well as law enforcement issues. Harvest records including

band numbers, species, and sex of all ducks (captive and wild) must be maintained by pilot study participants and provided to the Department.

Estimated Cost: \$90,000-\$150,000 per year

Time Frame: 6-9 months to contract with a university and attract graduate student, assemble equipment, etc.; lasts 2 ½ years

Hybridization

Data on hybridization of Louisiana mottled ducks with mallards is sparse. The Florida Fish and Wildlife Commission worked collaboratively with Boston University to develop genetic techniques to identify mallard/mottled duck crosses. This work suggests that at least 10% of the mottled ducks have hybridized with resident mallards where the species co-exist. As a result, it has put a ban on the release of captive-reared mallards into the wild; it permits the taking of mallards during the summer; and, it is phasing the use of mallards in hunting preserves. In Louisiana, personnel at Rockefeller Refuge band large numbers of mottled ducks annually during the summer. This banding provides the opportunity to gather genetic material to increase the baseline data on mottled duck hybridization. Additionally, mottled ducks harvested by hunters across the state may provide opportunities to further develop regional baseline data on the hybridization status of Louisiana mottled ducks.

Estimated Cost: \$40,000 - \$80,000

Time Frame: Initiate immediately, lasts 1-2 years

Location

- General Location

Restrictions relative to location should be the same as those for hunting preserves. However, given the Commission's interest in providing hunting opportunity in areas where hunting already occurs, only private locations outside of the coastal zone as defined in LAC 76:V.305 will be considered.

- Specific Location for Release Ponds

Release ponds may not be located in natural wetlands such as rivers, lakes, cypress brakes, marshes, and such. They must be man-made and not directly connected to natural permanent or intermittent waterways.

Pond Specifications

- Release Ponds

Release ponds must have a minimum of approximately 43 sq.ft. per bird (minimum of 1 acre per 1000 birds), not to exceed 80 sq.ft. per bird. However, ponds greater than 3 acres are prohibited for use as a release pond. It should be at least 3 feet deep near the edge of the pond. Fresh water (preferably a well or other source of clean water) must be available to flush 5-10% of the water volume from the pond each week.

A 6-foot high permanent fence must totally enclose the pond and include some dry land to allow for preening and feeding. Some type of visual barrier must be attached to the fence in a manner to provide almost total isolation from human contact. Three strands of working electric fencing are also required to be maintained until feed is removed from the release pond area.

- Managed Shooting Habitat

Moist soil impoundments or impoundments planted to grain crops must be flooded for habitat during the winter. One acre of flooded, unharvested grain crops can provide approximately 8,000 duck-use days of food or enough food for 1,000 ducks for 8 days. However, this would equate to about 70 ducks on that acre for the entire fall/winter period (November – February). This is an abnormally high density for wild ducks. Habitat areas for captive mallard free-flighted release must be sufficiently large to support at least 3 times the number of released mallards. Using 1,000 ducks released as an example, the flooded, unharvested grain impoundment would have to be at least 45 acres. Note: Moist soil impoundments do not provide as many duck use days as unharvested grain crops so acreages must be adjusted accordingly.

Operating Expense

Pilot study participants must provide the Department pertinent data relative to the development and operation of a free-flighted captive mallard "Frost" release program. This includes, but is not limited to, size of "release" pond, size of fenced "release" area, size of managed hunting area, management history of hunting area, size of water well, approximate volume of water pumped (both areas combined), number of ducklings released, and amount of feed used. These data combined with the hunting records will be used to develop cost estimates per bird harvested for the 1st year and then subsequent years.

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Proposed Free-Flighted Captive Mallard Release Study
(Subject to Change)

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preserves can not be situated on a marsh, lake, river or any other place where there are concentrations of wild waterfowl or where its operations are likely to result in attracting such concentrations of wild waterfowl; (3) hunting preserves can not be located within five miles of any wildlife area with significant waterfowl concentrations owned or leased by the state or federal government or by non-profit conservation organizations; and (4) hunting preserves can not be located south of I-10 from the Texas state line to Baton Rouge, south of I-12 from Baton Rouge to Slidell and south of I-10 from Slidell to the Mississippi state line. Additionally, only tower-type releases of ducks can be used. Complete statutory and regulatory requirements can be found in LAC 76:V.305, L.R.S. 56: 651 et seq. And 50CRF 21.13(d). Currently, only about 5 hunting preserves use mallards in Louisiana.

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Shooting preserves taking captive-reared mallards are operated under two basic formats: tower shoots and releases of free-flighted birds. Tower shoots release mallards that are directed over positioned shooters and maintain tight controls to prevent birds from escaping into the wild. Most of these mallards are shot immediately or gathered up for a subsequent release. Until the mid-1980s, this was largely the only method used. Free-flighted or free-range mallards are generally released months before shooting begins. In this situation, fewer released mallards are shot directly and the survivors are allowed to wander freely off and on the premises increasing the risk of intermingling with wild waterfowl. Free-flighted birds that have been released with no supplemental food or care usually have very low survival. A variation of this is the "Frost Release System" whereby mallards are fed in "release ponds" until just before the opening of the hunting season. At the same time nearby habitat is flooded. When supplemental food is removed from the "release pond", these mallards usually move to this new managed site where hunting will also eventually occur. This method results in improved survival of ducklings over releases where no supplemental care is provided.

Disease transmission to wild waterfowl from captive-reared ducks is the greatest concern with captive duck releases. Captive-reared waterfowl are raised in high densities beginning from incubation to "release ponds". The suggested initial stocking of 1,000 ducklings per 1-2 acres is much higher than wild waterfowl. Even following the removal of supplemental food and dispersal to surrounding habitat, these birds are often more concentrated than their wild counterparts. These higher densities of waterfowl provide a greater potential for spread of infectious diseases such as duck plague. In Maryland, where large-scale releases have been most common, the incidence of duck plague is higher than anywhere else in the country. Given the vastness of Louisiana's wetland habitat and number of wintering waterfowl, the risk of wild and captive-reared waterfowl intermingling is much greater than in Maryland or any other state, and so are the consequences. For example, during the past 5 years the average duck harvest in Maryland was 195,000 compared to 1,342,000 in Louisiana. Captive-reared mallards are also known vectors of avian influenza, a threat to wild waterfowl as well as the poultry industry.

Another very important biological risk is hybridization between our resident mottled ducks and captive-reared mallards. Many of the captive-reared mallards do not migrate and can mate with mottled ducks if given the opportunity. Florida and South Carolina have documented this problem in areas where captive-reared mallards and mottled ducks co-exist. Florida recently prohibited mallard releases to protect the genetic integrity of its mottled ducks. Additionally, Florida initiated a depredation permit for direct control of captive-reared mallards that includes shooting and trapping of captive-reared mallards. Mottled ducks in Louisiana were traditionally associated with our coastal zone. However, this duck's range within Louisiana expanded into central and northern Louisiana due in large part to the spread of rice cultivation into these areas. As a consequence, limiting releases to non-coastal areas does not necessarily protect our mottled ducks from hybridization neither in the immediate release area nor on coastal areas if southward movement occurs.

Study Considerations

The Department suggests there are substantial risks to wild waterfowl from free-flighted duck releases. Concerns expressed about disease and hybridization across the country are much greater in Louisiana because of the much greater number of wild waterfowl our state winters and the size of our mottled duck population. As a consequence, a mistake now will not only be a state tragedy, but a national one. Additionally, there is also greater potential for violations of federal hunting regulations regarding hunting over bait and hunting with the aid of live decoys. The Secretary of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries can permit the release of free-flighted mallards in Louisiana. The magnitude of the risks with associated such operations can not be taken lightly. With this in mind, aspects of monitoring these broad issues are presented in this document.

Disease Surveillance

- Prior to acceptance for use in a free-flighted mallard release program

Prior to entry into the state, any mallards must comply with the Louisiana Department of Agriculture's Livestock Sanitary Board regulations on livestock, poultry, and wild animals (R.S. 7:11705, 11767 and 11789). Additionally, disease testing protocols for birds produced within as well as outside of Louisiana must be developed. Meetings with Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Southeast Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study personnel will be held to determine the array of diseases for which to screen. At least the 3 following diseases are of particular interest to waterfowl, poultry, and/or human health: Avian Influenza, Exotic Newcastle Disease, and Duck Virus Enteritis. Sample size should be statistically valid such as those used for monitoring of Chronic Wasting Disease. Sample size is influenced by not only by the number of birds that are to be received, but also the degree of risk that is acceptable. For this proposed study involving two 1,000 bird release, we recommend at least 130 birds per release site be tested. This number provides a 99% confidence level of detection in a flock with a 5% infection rate. These costs would be born by the supplier or purchaser.

Estimated Cost: \$2,600 - \$7,800/bird; number to test also may varies with number of birds/lots/flocks and number of sources

Time Frame: Initiate discussions immediately with appropriate veterinary professionals, complete development of screening protocols within 2-3 months

- Growout Period

All sick and/or dead birds must be collected and submitted to a certified laboratory for necropsy. Records of birds submitted for necropsy must be kept. Detection may become part of a graduate research project that encompasses a number of issues relative to use of free-flighted mallard releases. Another aspect of this observatory period will be used to determine the number of birds that remain in the release ponds until feed is removed.

Estimated Cost: \$5,000 – \$20,000

Time Frame: During study period

- Pre and Post Season

Prevalence of active infections often varies by time of year and disease. As a consequence, it is necessary to obtain samples of birds during periods when infections are most likely to be found. This is problematic to an extent in that birds collected for disease monitoring after fledging and post season represent a reduction of the potential birds available for hunting and overwintering. Nonetheless, some type of collections for this purpose is prudent.

Estimated Cost: \$3,500 - \$4,000

Time Frame: During study period

Other Monitoring

- Movements, Interactions, Survival, etc.

A university study will be used to examine local movements and interaction with other wild waterfowl. The study is expected to radio-tag a statistically sound number of captive birds to determine their movements as well as band every released mallard with a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service standard band. Other methods such as observation blinds may also be used to determine the interaction with wild ducks, flight quality and wariness of captive released birds and habitat selection within the managed shooting area. The participating university will develop details of the exact methods. After the hunting season, an additional number of birds will be recaptured and radio-tagged to examine site fidelity into the nesting season. These data can be important for the determination of disease transmittal potential as well as law enforcement issues. Harvest records including

band numbers, species, and sex of all ducks (captive and wild) must be maintained by pilot study participants and provided to the Department.

Estimated Cost: \$90,000-\$150,000 per year

Time Frame: 6-9 months to contract with a university and attract graduate student, assemble equipment, etc.; lasts 2 ½ years

Hybridization

Data on hybridization of Louisiana mottled ducks with mallards is sparse. The Florida Fish and Wildlife Commission worked collaboratively with Boston University to develop genetic techniques to identify mallard/mottled duck crosses. This work suggests that at least 10% of the mottled ducks have hybridized with resident mallards where the species co-exist. As a result, it has put a ban on the release of captive-reared mallards into the wild. Additionally, it permits the taking of mallards during the summer. In Louisiana, personnel at Rockefeller Refuge band large numbers of mottled ducks annually during the summer. This banding provides the opportunity to gather genetic material to increase the baseline data on mottled duck hybridization. Additionally, mottled ducks harvested by hunters across the state may provide opportunities to further develop regional baseline data on the hybridization status of Louisiana mottled ducks.

Estimated Cost: \$40,000 - \$80,000

Time Frame: Initiate immediately, lasts 1-2 years

Location

- General Location

Restrictions relative to location should be the same as those for hunting preserves. However, given the Commission's interest in providing hunting opportunity in areas where hunting already occurs, only private locations outside of the coastal zone as defined in LAC 76:V.305 will be considered.

- Specific Location for Release Ponds

Release ponds may not be located in natural wetlands such as rivers, lakes, cypress brakes, marshes, and such. They must be man-made and not directly connected to natural permanent or intermittent waterways.

Pond Specifications

- Release Ponds

Release ponds must have a minimum of approximately 43 sq.ft. per bird (minimum of 1 acre per 1000 birds), not to exceed 80 sq.ft. per bird. However, ponds greater than 3 acres are prohibited for use as a release pond. It should be at least 3 feet deep near the edge of the pond. Fresh water (preferably a well or other source of clean water) must be available to flush 5-10% of the water volume from the pond each week.

A 6-foot high permanent fence must totally enclose the pond and include some dry land to allow for preening and feeding. Some type of visual barrier must be attached to the fence in a manner to provide almost total isolation from human contact. Three strands of working electric fencing are also required to be maintained until feed is removed from the release pond area.

- Managed Shooting Habitat

Moist soil impoundments or impoundments planted to grain crops must be flooded for habitat during the winter. One acre of flooded, unharvested grain crops can provide approximately 8,000 duck-use days of food or enough food for 1,000 ducks for 8 days. However, this would equate to about 70 ducks on that acre for the entire fall/winter period (November – February). This is an abnormally high density for wild ducks. Habitat areas for captive mallard free-flighted release must be sufficiently large to support at least 3 times the number of released mallards. Using 1,000 ducks released as an example, the flooded, unharvested grain impoundment would have to be at least 45 acres. Note: Moist soil impoundments do not provide as many duck use days as unharvested grain crops so acreages must be adjusted accordingly.

Operating Expense

Pilot study participants must provide the Department pertinent data relative to the development and operation of a free-flighted captive mallard “Frost” release program. This includes, but is not limited to, size of “release” pond, size of fenced “release” area, size of managed hunting area, management history of hunting area, size of water well, approximate volume of water pumped (both areas combined), number of ducklings released, and amount of feed used. These data combined with the hunting records will be used to develop cost estimates per bird harvested for the 1st year and then subsequent years.

RESOLUTION

LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION
LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

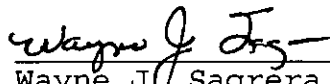
June 2, 2005

- WHEREAS, R.S. 56:22(B) gives the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission the authority to promulgate rules and regulations pertaining to seasons, times, sizes and places for freshwater commercial fish netting, and
- WHEREAS, the Poverty Point Reservoir District and Louisiana State Parks have requested the prohibition of freshwater commercial fishing netting in Poverty Point Reservoir, and
- WHEREAS, Poverty Point State Park includes the entire surface area of Poverty Point Reservoir, and use of commercial netting gear is inconsistent with the daily recreational use of state parks, and
- WHEREAS, Poverty Point Reservoir is under intensive management for the production of trophy largemouth bass, including annual stockings of Florida largemouth bass and length restrictions for recreational anglers, and
- WHEREAS, crappie are a significant component of the game fish population of Poverty Point Reservoir and are regulated under an experimentally reduced creel limit of 25 fish per angler per day, and
- WHEREAS, quality size largemouth bass and crappie are quite susceptible to capture and mortality in netting gear, and
- WHEREAS, recreational fishing is overwhelmingly the primary activity on the lake, and
- WHEREAS, removal of commercial fishing nets is consistent with regulations in similar type constructed reservoirs located throughout the state and that are primarily managed for recreational fishing, and
- WHEREAS, passage of House Bill 617 of the 2005 regular legislative session will prohibit the use of certain fishing gear in Poverty Point, including recreational hoop nets and recreational wire nets, thus demonstrating the legislature's desire to remove all netting from Poverty Point, and

WHEREAS, the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission has the authority to establish a permit to allow commercial fishing gear at such time as its use becomes biologically necessary; now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Wildlife and Fisheries Commission hereby adopt the Notice of Intent on the rules and regulations prohibiting the use of freshwater commercial fish netting in Poverty Point Reservoir.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the Secretary of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries is authorized to take any and all necessary steps on behalf of the Commission to promulgate and effectuate this Notice of Intent and the Final Rule, including but not limited to, the filing of the Fiscal and Economic Impact Statement, the filing of the Notice of Intent and Final Rule and the preparation of reports and correspondence to other agencies of government.



Wayne J. Sagrera, Chairman
Wildlife & Fisheries Commission

NOTICE OF INTENT

Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Wildlife and Fisheries Commission

The Wildlife and Fisheries Commission hereby advertises its intent to establish the following rule on commercial netting in Poverty Point Reservoir in Richland Parish, Louisiana.

Title 76

WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

Part VII. Fish and Other Aquatic Life

Chapter 1. Freshwater Sports and Commercial Fishing

§106. Poverty Point Reservoir Netting Prohibition

The Wildlife and Fisheries Commission hereby prohibits the use of freshwater commercial fish netting (gill nets, trammel nets, hoop nets, wire nets and fish seines) in Poverty Point Reservoir, Richland Parish, Louisiana. No person shall use or possess any gill net, trammel net, hoop net or fish seines in or on Poverty Point Reservoir. Violation of this provision shall be a class two violation as specified in R.S. 56:32.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 56:22.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Wildlife and Fisheries Commission, LR 31: .

The Secretary of the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries is authorized to take any and all necessary steps on behalf of the Commission to promulgate and effectuate this notice of intent and the final rule, including but not limited to, the filing of the

fiscal and economic impact statements, the filing of the notice of intent and final rule and the preparation of reports and correspondence to other agencies of government.

In accordance with Act #1183 of 1999, the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries/Wildlife and Fisheries Commission hereby issues its Family Impact Statement in connection with the preceding Notice of Intent: This Notice of Intent will have no impact on the six criteria set out at R.S.49:972(B).

Interested persons may submit written comments on the proposed rule to Bennie Fontenot, Administrator, Inland Fisheries Division, Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Box 98000, Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000 no later than 4:30 p.m., Thursday, August 4, 2005.

Wayne J. Sagrera

Chairman

Poverty Point Reservoir District

P.O. Box 811 - Delhi, Louisiana 71232

318-878-8572

Commissioners:

Mike Martin, President
Delhi, LA

Dr. Ed Eiland, Vice-Pres.
Delhi, LA

David P. Doughty, Sec.
Rayville, LA

Sylvia Armstrong
Lake Providence, LA

Mike Gammill
Oak Grove, LA

Brant Thompson
Delhi, LA

James Morse
Tallulah, LA

Cleophas May
Delhi, LA

May 2, 2005

Mr. Dwight Landreneau
Louisiana Department of Wildlife & Fisheries
P.O. 98000
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70898

Dear Mr. Landreneau:

The Poverty Point Reservoir District respectfully requests the prohibition of commercial fishing gear in Poverty Point Reservoir and that the issue be placed on the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission agenda as soon as possible. Please be advised that it is the desire of the District that this prohibition remains in effect until such time that the use of said gear becomes biologically necessary.

Thank you for your consideration.

Respectfully,

Poverty Point Reservoir District



Mike Martin, President

RECEIVED

MAY 06 2005

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

MAY - 2 - 05 MON 9:04

Poverty Point Reservoir District

P.O. Box 811 - Delhi, Louisiana 71232

318-878-8572

Commissioners:Mike Martin, President
Delhi, LA

May 2, 2005

Dr. Ed Eiland, Vice-Pres.
Delhi, LADavid P. Doughty, Sec.
Rayville, LASylvia Armstrong
Lake Providence, LAMr. Dwight Landreneau
Louisiana Department of Wildlife & Fisheries
P.O. 98000
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70898Mike Gummill
Oak Grove, LA

Dear Mr. Landreneau:

Brant Thompson
Delhi, LA

Attached you will find a resolution regarding the prohibition of the use of commercial and entanglement gear on Poverty Point Reservoir.

James Morse
Tallulah, LA

The Poverty Point Reservoir District respectfully requests that adoption of the resolution be placed on the agenda of your next meeting.

Cleophas May
Delhi, LA

Please be advised that it is the desire of the District that this prohibition remain in effect until such time that the use of said gear becomes biologically necessary.

Thank you for your consideration.

Respectfully,

Poverty Point Reservoir District



Mike Martin, President



MITCHELL J. LANDRIEU
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

State of Louisiana
OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE, RECREATION & TOURISM
OFFICE OF STATE PARKS

ANGÈLE DAVIS
SECRETARY

STUART JOHNSON, PH.D.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

May 20, 2005

Mr. Dwight Landreneau
Secretary
Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
P. O. Box 98000
Baton Rouge, LA 70898

Dear Secretary Landreneau:

In partnership with the Poverty Point Reservoir District we are in support of the recent resolution submitted to the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission and HB 617 by Representatives Kennard and Thompson relative to the use of commercial and entanglement gear on Poverty Point Reservoir. The prohibition of such gear will enhance the recreational fishing opportunities at the Reservoir.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Stuart Johnson".

Stuart Johnson, Ph.D.
Assistant Secretary

SJ:kb

HLS 05RS-1251

ENGROSSED

Regular Session, 2005

HOUSE BILL NO. 617

BY REPRESENTATIVES KENNARD AND THOMPSON

Prefiled pursuant to Article III, Section 2(A)(4)(b)(i) of the Constitution of Louisiana.

FISHING/NETS: Prohibits certain nets in Poverty Point Reservoir

AN ACT

To enact R.S. 56:410.10, relative to fishing; to prohibit the use of certain fishing gear on Poverty Point Reservoir; and to provide for related matters.

Do it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:

Section 1. R.S. 56:410.10 is hereby enacted to read as follows:

§410.10. Use of certain fishing gear on Poverty Point Reservoir; prohibition

A. No person shall possess, set, or use any recreational hoop nets, recreational wire nets, yo-yos, trollines, or slot traps in Poverty Point Reservoir.

B. Violation of this Section constitutes a class two violation.

DIGEST

The digest printed below was prepared by House Legislative Services. It constitutes no part of the legislative instrument.

Kennard

HB No. 617

Prohibits the possession or use of recreational hoop nets, recreational wire nets, yo-yos, trollines, and slot traps on Poverty Point Reservoir. Provides that violations are class two violations punishable as follows:

1st offense	\$100 - \$350	or	imprisonment not more than 60 days, or both
2nd offense	\$300 - \$550	&	imprisonment between 30 and 60 days
3rd +	\$500 - \$750	&	imprisonment between 60 and 90 days, and forfeiture

(Adds R.S. 56:410.10)

Summary of Amendments Adopted by House

Committee Amendments Proposed by House Committee on Natural Resources to the original bill.

I. Adds prohibition for possession of the listed gear.

Page 1 of 1

CODING: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words underscored are additions.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
October 2005						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

SCHEDULE FOR FINAL RULES TO BE PUBLISHED IN STATE REGISTER

JULY-05	RULE - Oyster Lessee Out-of-State Landing Program
	RULE - General & WMA Hunting Rules & Regulations
	RULE - 2005-08 Hunting Seasons
AUG-05	RULE - Large Constrictor & Venomous Snakes
SEPT-05	RULE - Alligator Regulations
	RULE - Bird Dog Training Areas
	RULE - Deer & Elk Importation
OCT-05	RULE - Possession of Potentially Dangerous Quadrupeds and Non-Human Primates
	RULE - Poverty Point Reservoir Netting Prohibition



KATHLEEN BABINEAUX BLANCO
GOVERNOR

State of Louisiana
DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND FINANCE

DWIGHT LANDRENEAU
SECRETARY

JANICE A. LANSING
UNDERSECRETARY

NEWS RELEASE

2005-147

06-01-05

AMENDED AGENDA FOR L.W.F.C MEETING

The Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission has scheduled the next regular public board meeting for **9:30 A.M. on Thursday, June 2, 2005**, at the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Building, 2000 Quail Drive, Baton Rouge, LA.

1. Roll call
2. Approval of minutes of May 5, 2005
3. Commission special announcements
4. Presentation and announcement of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Junior Duck Stamp Competition Winner
5. Presentation on "Economic Benefits of Wildlife & Fisheries Activities in the State of Louisiana"
6. Enforcement & aviation reports/May
7. Notice of intent - rules and regulations on non-human primates
8. Consideration and approval of notice of intent on general & WMA hunting rules & regulations; includes consideration of dog hunting in Atchafalaya Basin
9. Public comments - season dates and bag limits
10. Resolution - change name of Boise-Vernon WMA to Clear Creek WMA
11. Mallard release study proposal
12. Notice of intent - Poverty Point Lake, commercial fish netting prohibition
13. Set October 2005 meeting date
14. Public comments
15. Adjournment

May 31, 2005

NEWS RELEASE

APPROVED: 

AMENDED AGENDA FOR COMMISSION MEETING

The next regular public board meeting has been scheduled by the Commission for 9:30 A.M. on Thursday, June 2, 2005, at the Wildlife and Fisheries Building, 2000 Quail Drive, Baton Rouge, LA.

1. Roll Call
2. Approval of Minutes of May 5, 2005
3. Commission Special Announcements
4. Presentation and Announcement of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Junior Duck Stamp Competition Winner
5. Presentation on "Economic Benefits of Wildlife & Fisheries Activities in the State of Louisiana"
6. Enforcement & Aviation Reports/May
7. Notice of Intent - Rules and Regulations on Non-Human Primates
8. Consideration and Approval of Notice of Intent on General & WMA Hunting Rules & Regulations; Includes Consideration of Dog Hunting in ~~Area 6~~ Atchafalaya Basin
9. Public Comments - Season Dates and Bag Limits
10. Resolution - Change Name of Boise-Vernon WMA to Clear Creek WMA
11. Mallard Release Study Proposal
12. Notice of Intent - Poverty Point Lake, Commercial Fish Netting Prohibition
13. Set October 2005 Meeting Date
14. Public Comments
15. Adjournment

Changed by
Don Puckett
5/31/2005

AGENDA
LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION
BATON ROUGE, LA
June 2, 2005
9:30 AM

1. Roll Call
2. Approval of Minutes of May 5, 2005
3. Commission Special Announcements
4. Presentation and Announcement of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Junior Duck Stamp Competition Winner - Robert Helm
5. Presentation on "Economic Benefits of Wildlife & Fisheries Activities in the State of Louisiana" - David Lavergne & Rob Southwick
6. Enforcement & Aviation Reports/May - Keith LaCaze
7. Notice of Intent - Rules and Regulations on Non-Human Primates - Phil Bowman
8. Consideration and Approval of Notice of Intent on General & WMA Hunting Rules & Regulations - Jimmy Anthony
Includes Consideration of Des Hunting in
9. Public Comments - Season Dates and Bag Limits - Jimmy Anthony
10. Resolution - Change Name of Boise-Vernon WMA to Clear Creek WMA - Jimmy Anthony
11. Mallard Release Study Proposal - Robert Helm
12. Notice of Intent - Poverty Point Lake, Commercial Fish Netting Prohibition - Bennie Fontenot
13. Set October 2005 Meeting Date
14. Public Comments
15. Adjournment

in Oak, Ochopelung Basin

*Changed per request
of Bo 5/31/2005*

AGENDA
LOUISIANA WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION
BATON ROUGE, LA
June 2, 2005
9:30 AM

1. Roll Call
2. Approval of Minutes of May 5, 2005
3. Commission Special Announcements
4. Presentation and Announcement of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Junior Duck Stamp Competition Winner - ~~Bo Beehringer~~
Robert Helm
5. Presentation on "Economic Benefits of Wildlife & Fisheries Activities in the State of Louisiana" - David Lavergne & Rob Southwick
6. Enforcement & Aviation Reports/May - Keith LaCaze
7. Notice of Intent - Rules and Regulations on Non-Human Primates - Phil Bowman
8. Consideration and Approval of Notice of Intent on General & WMA Hunting Rules & Regulations - Jimmy Anthony
9. Public Comments - Season Dates and Bag Limits - Jimmy Anthony
10. Resolution - Change Name of Boise-Vernon WMA to Clear Creek WMA - Jimmy Anthony
11. Mallard Release Study Proposal - Robert Helm
12. Notice of Intent - Poverty Point Lake, Commercial Fish Netting Prohibition - Bennie Fontenot
13. Set October 2005 Meeting Date
14. Public Comments
15. Adjournment

Falcon, Susan

From: Boehringer, Bo
Sent: Tuesday, May 31, 2005 10:51 AM
To: Falcon, Susan
Subject: LWFC Meeting agenda for June 2

Is it too late to get Robert Helm's name on the meeting agenda for the Junior Duck Stamp Winner presentation? He will be introducing the competition coordinator who will introduce the winner.

Bo Boehringer
Press Secretary
La. Dept. of Wildlife & Fisheries
ph. 225-765-5115
fax 225-765-2607
e-mail: bboehringer@wlf.louisiana.gov

5/31/2005



KATHLEEN BABINEAUX BLANCO
GOVERNOR

State of Louisiana
DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND FINANCE

DWIGHT LANDRENEAU
SECRETARY

JANICE A. LANSING
UNDERSECRETARY

NEWS RELEASE

2005-142

05/25/05

L.W.F.C. SETS JUNE AGENDA

The Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries commission has scheduled the next regular public board meeting for **9:30 a.m. on Thursday, June 2, 2005**, at the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Building, 2000 Quail Drive, Baton Rouge, LA.

1. Roll call
2. Approval of minutes of May 5, 2005
3. Commission special announcements
4. Presentation and announcement of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Junior Duck Stamp Competition Winner
5. Presentation on "Economic Benefits of Wildlife & Fisheries Activities in the State of Louisiana"
6. Enforcement & aviation reports/May
7. Notice of intent - rules and regulations on non-human primates
8. Consideration and approval of notice of intent on general & WMA hunting rules & regulations
9. Public comments - season dates and bag Limits
10. Resolution - change name of Boise-Vernon WMA to Clear Creek WMA
11. Mallard release study proposal
12. Notice of intent - Poverty Point Lake, commercial fish netting prohibition
13. Set October 2005 meeting date
14. Public comments
15. Adjournment

May 25, 2005

NEWS RELEASE

APPROVED: 

AGENDA FOR COMMISSION MEETING

The next regular public board meeting has been scheduled by the Commission for **9:30 A.M. on Thursday, June 2, 2005**, at the Wildlife and Fisheries Building, 2000 Quail Drive, Baton Rouge, LA.

1. Roll Call
2. Approval of Minutes of May 5, 2005
3. Commission Special Announcements
4. Presentation and Announcement of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Junior Duck Stamp Competition Winner
5. Presentation on "Economic Benefits of Wildlife & Fisheries Activities in the State of Louisiana"
6. Enforcement & Aviation Reports/May
7. Notice of Intent - Rules and Regulations on Non-Human Primates
8. Public Comments - Season Dates and Bag Limits
9. Consideration and Approval of Notice of Intent on General & WMA Hunting Rules & Regulations
10. Resolution - Change Name of Boise-Vernon WMA to Clear Creek WMA
11. Mallard Release Study Proposal
12. Notice of Intent - Poverty Point Lake, Commercial Fish Netting Prohibition
13. Set October 2005 Meeting Date
14. Public Comments
15. Adjournment



State of Louisiana

KATHLEEN BABINEAUX BLANCO
GOVERNOR


DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

DWIGHT LANDRENEAU
SECRETARY

May 25, 2005

MEMORANDUM

TO: Chairman and Members of Commission

FROM: Dwight Landreneau, Secretary 

SUBJECT: June Commission Meeting Agenda

The next regular Commission Meeting will be held at 9:30 AM on Thursday, June 2, 2005, in the Louisiana Room at the Wildlife and Fisheries Building, 2000 Quail Drive, Baton Rouge, LA.

The following items will be discussed:

1. Roll Call
2. Approval of Minutes of May 5, 2005
3. Commission Special Announcements

BO BOEHRINGER

4. Presentation and Announcement of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Junior Duck Stamp Competition Winner

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT & FINANCE

5. Presentation on "Economic Benefits of Wildlife & Fisheries Activities in the State of Louisiana"

WINTON VIDRINE

6. Enforcement & Aviation Reports/May

OFFICE OF WILDLIFE

7. Notice of Intent - Rules and Regulations on Non-Human Primates
8. Consideration and Approval of Notice of Intent on General & WMA Hunting Rules & Regulations
9. Public Comments - Season Dates and Bag Limits
10. Resolution - Change Name of Boise-Vernon WMA to Clear Creek WMA
11. Mallard Release Study Proposal

OFFICE OF FISHERIES

12. Notice of Intent - Poverty Point Lake, Commercial Fish Netting Prohibition
13. Set October 2005 Meeting Date
14. Public Comments

DL:scf

cc: Janice Lansing
Parke Moore
John Roussel
Brandt Savoie
Bo Boehringer
Don Puckett
Dennis Kropog
Ewell Smith
Division Administrators
Marianne Burke
Stephanie Blanchard

Falcon, Susan

From: Falcon, Susan
Sent: Tuesday, May 24, 2005 3:46 PM
To: Landreneau, Dwight; Moore, Parke; Savoie, Brandt; Moreland, Dave; Anthony, Jimmy; Bowman, Philip; Wayne Sagrera (E-mail)
Cc: Puckett, Don
Subject: June Commission Agenda

THE FOLLOWING IS BEING SENT PER DON PUCKETT'S INSTRUCTIONS:

On the June 2 Commission Agenda, there will be 2 separate items that pertain to hunting:

1. Public Comments - Season Dates and Bag Limits
2. Consideration and Approval of Notice of Intent on General & WMA Hunting Rules & Regulations

Thanks,
Susan Falcon

Tracking:	Recipient	Read
	Landreneau, Dwight	Read: 5/24/2005 3:46 PM
	Moore, Parke	Read: 5/24/2005 3:50 PM
	Savoie, Brandt	Read: 5/24/2005 3:47 PM
	Moreland, Dave	Read: 5/25/2005 8:09 AM
	Anthony, Jimmy	Read: 5/24/2005 3:46 PM
	Bowman, Philip	Read: 5/24/2005 4:14 PM
	Wayne Sagrera (E-mail)	
	Puckett, Don	Read: 5/24/2005 4:27 PM

C O V E R
S H E E T



FAX

To: Wayne Sagrera

Fax #: 337-893-7703

Subject: Agenda

Date: May 20, 2005

Pages: 3, including this cover sheet.

COMMENTS:

Please review the attached agenda and let me know if any changes are needed. Thanks.

From the desk of...

Susan Falcon

La. Dept. Of Wildlife & Fisheries
P. O. Box 98000
Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000

225-765-2806
Fax: 225-765-0948

, 2005

MEMORANDUM

TO: Chairman and Members of Commission

FROM: Dwight Landreneau, Secretary

SUBJECT: June Commission Meeting Agenda

The next regular Commission Meeting will be held at **9:30 AM on Thursday, June 2, 2005**, in the Louisiana Room at the Wildlife and Fisheries Building, 2000 Quail Drive, Baton Rouge, LA.

The following items will be discussed:

1. Roll Call
2. Approval of Minutes of May 5, 2005
3. Commission Special Announcements

BO BOEHRINGER

Presentation and Announcement of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Junior Duck Stamp Competition Winner

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT & FINANCE

Presentation on "Economic Benefits of Wildlife & Fisheries Activities in the State of Louisiana"

WINTON VIDRINE

Enforcement & Aviation Reports/May

OFFICE OF WILDLIFE

- . Notice of Intent - Rules and Regulations on Non-Human Primates
- . Public Comments - Season Dates and Bag Limits
- . Resolution - Change Name of Boise-Vernon WMA to Clear Creek WMA
- . Mallard Release Study Proposal

OFFICE OF FISHERIES

- . Notice of Intent - Poverty Point Lake, Commercial Fish Netting Prohibition
- . Set October 2005 Meeting Date
- . Public Comments

DL:scf

cc: Janice Lansing
Parke Moore
John Roussel
Brandt Savoie
Bo Boehringer
Don Puckett
Dennis Kropog
Ewell Smith
Division Administrators
Marianne Burke
Stephanie Blanchard



State of Louisiana

KATHLEEN BABINEAUX BLANCO
GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

DWIGHT LANDRENEAU
SECRETARY

May 3, 2005

MEMORANDUM

TO: Undersecretary, Assistant Secretary-Office of Wildlife, Assistant Secretary-Office of Fisheries and ~~Press~~ Secretary

FROM: Dwight Landreneau, Secretary @ *go*

SUBJECT: Commission Meeting Agenda - June 2, 2005

Please write on the bottom of this memo and return to Susan Falcon by Thursday, May 19th any agenda items your office may have for the **Thursday, June 2nd** Commission Meeting to be held in Baton Rouge, Louisiana at the Wildlife and Fisheries Building, 2000 Quail Drive. This meeting will begin at **9:30 a.m.** on June 2nd. If you do not have anything for the agenda, please return memo and indicate so on the bottom of this memo. We cannot add anything to the agenda that requires commission action after we have published the agenda in the state journal.

Resolutions and Notices of Intent should be included with the list of items to be placed on the agenda. Thank you for your cooperation!

DL:scf

cc: Commissioners
Don Puckett
Brandt Savoie
Winton Vidrine
Dave Moreland
Bennie Fontenot
Karen Foote
Phil Bowman
Wynnette Kees
Ewell Smith
Marianne Burke

*Announce
USFWS
* JR Duck Stamp
Competition winners -
Certificate Presentation*



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Winton Vidrine
Dave Moreland
Bennie Fontenot ✓
Karen Foote
Phil Bowman
Wynnette Kees
Ewell Smith
Marianne Burke

Dear Susan:
The Inland Fisheries Division
has the following item for the
June Commission meeting agenda:

Notice of Intent - Poverty
Point Lake: Commercial fish
Netting Prohibition.

Thank you.

Sincerely
Bennie Fontenot, Admin.
Inland Fisheries Div.

C. John Rousset



State of Louisiana

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DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

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May 3, 2005

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E

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Public Comments -

Season Dates &

Bag Limits

1) 2005/06 - Hunting Season Dates *NOT*
Jimmy Anthony

2) Change Name of Boise Vernon WMA to
Cher Creek WMA - Resolution *JA*

3) Mallard Release Study Proposal -
Robert Helm

Falcon, Susan

From: Lavergne, David R.
Sent: Thursday, April 28, 2005 8:29 AM
To: Falcon, Susan
Subject: June Commission Meeting

Susan please place on the agenda for the June 2nd Commission Meeting a presentation by Rob Southwick. Not sure what the title of his presentation will be yet but the subject matter will be on the Economic Benefits of Wildlife and Fisheries Activities in the state of Louisiana.

I assume the commission meeting will be held on June 2nd in Baton Rouge. Is this correct?

David Lavergne
Economist Administrator
Socioeconomic Research & Development Section
Louisiana Department of Wildlife & Fisheries
P.O. Box 98000
Baton Rouge LA, 70898-9000
Phone: (225) 765-2864
Fax: (225) 763-5405

4/28/2005



State of Louisiana

KATHLEEN BABINEAUX BLANCO
GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

DWIGHT LANDRENEAU
SECRETARY

May 3, 2005

MEMORANDUM

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Dave Moreland
Bennie Fontenot
Karen Foote
Phil Bowman
Wynnette Kees
Ewell Smith
Marianne Burke ✓

*Nothing for Public Information
me only*



State of Louisiana

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DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

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SECRETARY

May 3, 2005

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Not Brandt



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DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

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May 3, 2005

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